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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN
USDA
FOR JANUARY 3, 1962

New management office

AS AN INITIAL step in achieving more effective and economical administration, Secretary Orville L. Freeman has established an Office of Management Appraisal and Systems Development. John C. Cooper, Jr., a veteran career official who has been Deputy Director of the Department's Office of Budget and Finance since 1951, will serve as Director of the new office. Charles C. Weaver, chief of the Data Processing Division of the Dallas ASCS Commodity Office, will be Deputy Director.

This new office, consisting initially of about five professional employees, will provide general direction, leadership and coordination in the Department for management appraisals, systems design, automatic data processing, operations research and related management techniques. It will be responsible, also, for initiating appraisals of operating procedures directing task force studies of systems having department-wide implications and providing technical guidance and assistance to agency officials in planning and developing management policies, programs and systems to achieve maximum effectiveness and economies. The work of this office is to be conducted in cooperation with, and with the assistance of, the operating agencies of the Department. It will operate under the general direction and supervision of the Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson.

Functions and responsibilities of the Office of Administrative Management have been reassigned as follows:

To the new office—responsibility for initiating, and providing leadership to, programs for improvement and management practices, procedures and work methods.

To the Office of Personnel—responsibility for all matters concerning organization and placement of functional responsibilities in the Department and its agencies.

John C. Cooper, Jr.
Director, Office of Management Appraisal and Systems Development

To the Office of Plant and Operations—responsibility for all matters relating to (1) the establishment of Department procedures and standards for issuance of internal policy and procedure instructions, (2) the maintenance of the Secretary's Memoranda and Administrative Regulations, and (3) programs in the field of paperwork, reports, and records management.

To the Office of Budget and Finance—responsibility for all matters relating (1) assistance to the Department's Committee Management Officer in planning and coordinating the Committee Management Program, (2) the management and coordination of policies and procedures affecting penalty mail, and (3) Department leadership and staff functions for User Charges.

Reorganization

TO EMPHASIZE the things employees consider important was a major goal in the recent reorganization of the Office of Personnel, according to Director of Personnel Carl B. Barnes.

The reorganization reflects new stress on the employee's pay, health, safety, welfare and development plus greater attention to employee-management relations and equal employment opportunities.

In attempting to take into account the needs of both the employee and management, Mr. Barnes explained, the results of the employee questionnaire on what employees think important to them were considered, and agency personnel officers were consulted in terms of those ideas in which they need leadership and assistance.

Three newly-created positions of Assistant to the Director reflect recent Departmental emphases. Filling one of the slots is Robert L. Hill, who will work in employee-management relations, legislation, and personnel research. N. Robert Bear takes a similar position for defense planning and inspection coordination. Appointment of a third assistant to handle equal employment opportunities will be announced soon.

The Health Division, headed by Dr. Lee Buchanan, has been expanded to include safety and welfare. Within the division, Henry F. Shepherd becomes the Office of Personnel's first full-time safety and employee relations officer in recent years.

The training and employee services division is now the employee development division. Under E. R. Draheim, its functions are leadership in employee training, executive development, college and university relations, management interns and awards.

A classification and standards division has been established to provide leadership in classification and pay planning. This division will be headed by Thomas T. Townsend.

A division headed by Dora E. Oliver—policies and procedures—brings the individual case review for departmental prior approval, organization review, policies, rules and regulations and systems functions together for the first time. Automatic data processing systems studies will be an increasingly significant part of this division's work.

An employment and examination division has been established to provide emphasis upon identifying manpower needs and quality recruitment.

(*Continued on page 2*)

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Lecture series

THE USDA Graduate School will present a series of five lectures during January and February of 1962. The lectures will be presented as a part of the Graduate School's new pilot program, *Critical Issues and Decisions: A Program for Federal Executives,* to be given during the same period.

The lecture schedule is as follows:

January 25—"The American Experience: Is It Exportable?" will be given by Dr. Henry Steel Commager, educator, author, lecturer and historian who at present is serving as adjunct professor of history at Columbia University and professor of history and American studies at Amherst College.

February 1—"The Humanities, Critical Issues and the Quest of Wholeness" by Dr. Maxwell H. Goldberg, educator, author, modern philosopher, now serving as professor and head of the Department of English, University of Massachusetts.

February 8—"The Real Issue Between the United States and the Soviet Union" by Dr. Hans Morgenthau, educator, author, and lecturer in political science and international relations. He is professor of political science and director of the Center for Study of American Foreign Policy at the University of Chicago.

February 15—"Continuing Education in a Free Society" by Dean Robert Blakely, newspaperman, author, lecturer and adult educator. He was formerly vice president of the Fund for Adult Education, Ford Foundation. At present he is director of general extension and professor of adult education, University of Iowa.

February 20—"Is Congress Obsolete?" by Dr. Stephen K. Bailey, educator, author, lecturer in American politics, administration and legislation. He is Dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse, N.Y.

Lectures will be in the Jefferson Auditorium, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., at 2 p.m.

President of Agronomy Society

Dr. G. W. Burton, chairman of the agronomy division of the Department's Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga., has been installed as president of the American Society of Agronomy. He succeeds Dr. B. R. Bertramson, chairman of the Agronomy Department at the Washington State University.

All in a day's work

You never know! First aid was just a part of his routine training in the Navy. Little did William J. Carter know then that this training would help to save the lives of at least two men and relieve the suffering of several more.

It was this way. William J. Carter, SCS soil scientist was on official duty in Central America. Far out in a jungle—8 hours from a doctor—his party was asked if they could do something for 23 native laborers who had been injured in the wreck of a truck on a highway construction job.

About 14 men were injured critically. One man died before help came and another 4 or 5 hours later. But with what he knew about first aid, Bill went to work. With another U.S. official, medical supplies available were used and for about 10 hours they gave plasma treatment for shock, gave shots, applied tourniquets and dressings, and other treatments. After a doctor came, Bill helped him apply plaster casts and give pain shots.

The doctor said that at least two more of the men would surely have died without the first aid they received and others would have suffered severely all day without help to relieve them.

You just never know!

USDA Travel Club

Officers and members of the USDA Travel Club elected to serve this year are: president, J. Frank Kendrick, ARS; vice president, Everett H. F. Felber, ASCS; secretary, Berniece Helgeson, SCS; treasurer, Danver E. Clubb, REA.

Standing committee chairman: Program—Joseph Schaenzer, REA; Membership—Luella Dever, ARS; Publicity—Frances Burnette, SCS and Doreathy Beall, REA; Fiscal—Eldon Floyd, ASCS; Purchasing—Louis D. Knowles, REA; Long tours—J. Cullen Barton, ASCS; and Short tours—Albert R. Graf, ERS.

Club representative is Mrs. Betty Brooks with C. H. Cunningham as ex-officio representative of the Department's Welfare and Recreation Association.

FHA plans to have an exhibit at the annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at Atlantic City, March 5–7.

Forestry Congress report

ALONG with its usual editorial work, the Forest Service is now in the midst of its biggest editing task; compiling and editing the *Proceedings of the Fifth World Forestry Congress.* The three volumes of the "Proceedings" will contain the technical papers presented by 449 of the world's forestry leaders who attended the Congress. What the world's foresters are doing and hope to do for forestry is written in almost 2 million words on the pages of this report.

The Fifth World Forestry Congress was held in Seattle, Wash., from Aug. 29 to Sept. 10, 1960. With 2,000 men and women in attendance, it was the largest world forestry congress ever assembled and the first in the Western Hemisphere.

The U.S. Forest Service, along with the Department of State, and representatives of the forest industry, colleges, forestry association, other Federal and State agencies and groups had a leading part in the organization, promotion and operation of the Congress.

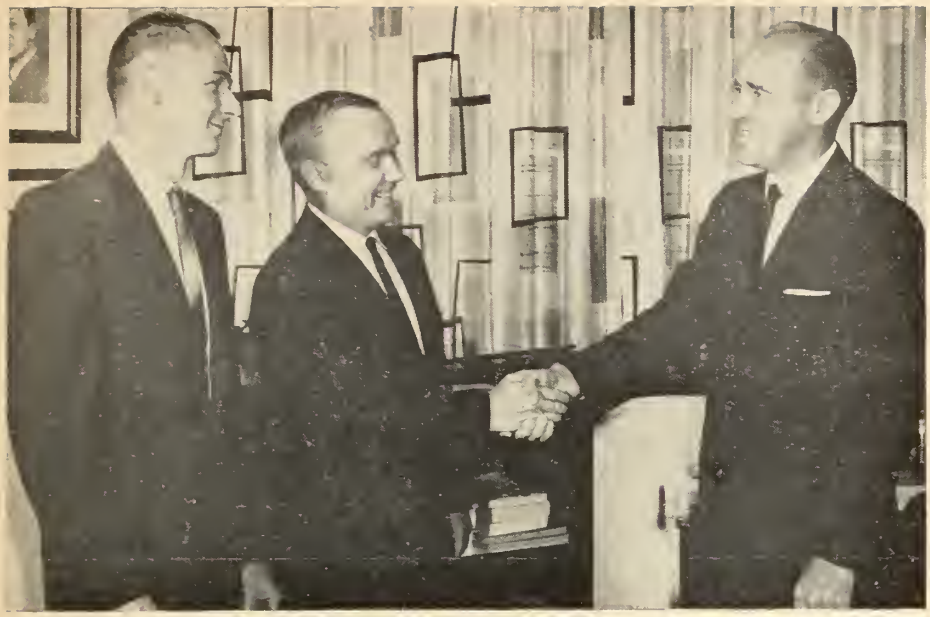
Dr. Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service, was president of the Congress and Chairman of the U.S. Delegation. Of the governments invited to the Congress by the Department of State, 71 countries had nationals in attendance. Assembled at the Congress were most of the men and women responsible for the protection and management of that third of the earth's land surface in forests.

The Proceedings of the Fifth World Forestry Congress will be the most comprehensive compilation of world forestry knowledge in existence—the three huge volumes total 1,800 pages. Each paper will be published in full in either English, French or Spanish with summaries in the other two languages. There will be 1,386 pages in English, 234 in French and 180 in Spanish.

USDA's readers desiring more information may obtain a special folder describing the "Proceedings" and their contents by calling DUdley 8–2563 or write Proceedings, Fifth World Forestry Congress, c/o Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Reorganization (*from page 1*)

The investigations division will be continued under the direction of Edward M. Loweree, as will the review and adjudication division under John E. Francis. Max P. Reid and C. O. Henderson are Assistant Directors of Personnel.



Charles A. Mattlin and Richard W. Hansen—left and center—of the ARS Utilization Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., are congratulated by F. R. Senti, director of the northern utilization research and development division, upon their receipt of outstanding performance awards. Mr. Mattlin, budget and fiscal clerk at the Laboratory, received a $200 cash award and Mr. Hansen, mail clerk, a $100 award.

Civil Service anniversary

The Merit System under which nearly all Department employees serve was born with the enactment of the Civil Service Act, Jan. 16, 1883—79 years ago. Federal installations and employee groups across the country will observe the 79th anniversary of Civil Service during the week of Jan. 14–20.

In a commemorative statement saluting the Civil Service employees of the Federal Government, the Civil Service Commission said:

"The Federal employee can take satisfaction in knowing that he is one of a corps that have been picked for their competence, that continue in employment because they continue to demonstrate that competence in their work. He can also take satisfaction in the fact that Government has developed an up-to-date personnel system, complete with employee benefits and priviliges, that compares favorably with the practices of progressive private industry. And he can take pride in serving a Government that is the leader of the Free World."

Vernon C. Berry, SCS work unit conservationist at Rogersville, Tenn., was recently elected president of the Upper Valley subchapter of the East Tennessee Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

Ivy W. Duggan has succeeded William G. Lodwick as agricultural attache at Madrid, Spain.

Our strength

The greatest single source of strength in the struggle to insure that freedom prevails around the the world is the success of American agriculture and the American farmer. It is the strongest deterrent to the spread of communism because the contrast between American agriculture and that of the Communists is apparent to the whole world. To those nations where farming is the primary occupation for 60 to 80 percent of the people, the failure and inefficiency of the Soviet agriculture and the collapse of the commune agriculture in Red China is an ever-present symbol of the difference between Democracy and Communism.

—Secretary Orville L. Freeman

Outdoor recreation will be the principal topic for consideration at the general sessions of the 27th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference scheduled for March 12–14 at Denver, Colo.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM

Problem ÷ Analysis = Idea
Idea + Suggestion = Award

Standard abbreviations

TO SAVE space *USDA* generally uses the initials of the various Department agencies rather than spelling them out. We also use initials of some of the agencies and organizations with which *USDA* works closely. Back in 1957 *USDA* carried a list of standard abbreviations followed by the full name of the agency. Again we've been requested by some of our readers to do this. Here is the list:

AMS—Agricultural Marketing Service
ARS—Agricultural Research Service
ASCS—Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
B&F—Office of Budget and Finance
CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation
CEA—Commodity Exchange Authority
CSESS—Cooperative State Experiment Station Service
ERS—Economic Research Service
FCA—Farm Credit Administration (Not a Department agency)
FCS—Farmer Cooperative Service
FHA—Farmers Home Administration
FCIC—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FES—Federal Extension Service
FAO—Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAS—Foreign Agricultural Service
FS—Forest Servicee
OGC—Office of the General Counsel
GS—Graduate School
OHE—Office of Hearing Examiners
INF—Office of Information
LIB—Library
MOS—Management Operations Staff
Pers—Office of Personnel
P&O—Office of Plant and Operations
ORAD—Office of Rural Areas Development
REA—Rural Electrification Administration
SCS—Soil Conservation Service
SRS—Statistical Reporting Service
WA—Welfare and Recreation Association

There are others but these are the main ones we use. You may wish to copy these or retain this copy for future reference.

Directory describes services

Beginning with the Centennial seal on the cover, a Directory, published by the Seattle Area USDA Club is "chock-full" of useful information.

Inside the cover are listed the objectives of USDA Clubs, the first of which is "to stimulate and increase knowledge of the work of the Department among employees."

The Directory then goes on to help carry out that objective by listing the 1961–62 officers of the club, giving an index of Department agencies in the area, and listing employees in alphabetical order. Then, beginning with "Statistical Reporting Service—Field Operations Division," the Directory gives a "thumbnail" sketch of the services of each agency, division and branch, with offices or stations in the Seattle area. With each of these sketches is a list of the personnel attached to the office or station.

Telephone directory

EVERY 4 months a new edition of the Department telephone directory, which furnishes the name, telephone number, and room number of regular USDA Washington and Beltsville, Md., employees, is circulated through an issue of 12,000 copies. The directory is distributed to all our agency offices and members of Congress and to other Federal agencies and many foreign embassies when requested. The directory consists of a general information section, alphabetical section, and an organizational section.

Changes in personnel, room locations and telephone numbers, are reported currently by the agencies. These changes, additions and deletions, average 6,700 every four months or about 20,000 a year. A master copy of the directory reflecting each change and deletion is maintained on a current basis. Addendum pages are compiled on a cumulative basis and issued weekly to record additions during the interval between issues. Hence when copy is forwarded to the printer for a new issue, the deleted names have been removed and the added ones are all in readiness—having already been inserted alphabetically by the printer from the accumulative addendum. Each page of the alphabetical section averages about 150 names.

The organizational section of the directory is accorded special treatment. Organizational material for a new issue is submitted by the agencies on a form specially designed to aid the printer in making changes, deletions, and additions to this section of the directory.

In excess fo 12,000 names appear in the alphabetical section of each issue. This is because in addition to the regular USDA employees, the directory carries names of persons in associated offices housed within the Department but not strictly a part of it. This includes Farm Credit Administration, Food and Drug Administration, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Graduate School, Public Buildings Service, and the USDA Welfare Association.

The Service Operations Division of the Office of Plant and Operations maintains a file of old directories dating back to 1931. The present directory format appeared first in April 1946, with 5,556 changes to be made before the succeeding July issue was printed. The Service Operations Division will be pleased to receive copies of Department directories issued prior to 1946.

personnel points

QUESTION BOX ON ITS WAY

As announced in the Dec. 20 issue of *USDA*, Office of Personnel specialists will respond via the Question Box column in future issues to questions on personnel policies sent in by employees.

But Personnel officials remind readers they should first seek an answer from their own personnel office.

▼

INTERNS HEAR ROBERTSON

Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson spoke on the operations of the Secretary's immediate office at a meeting of Department management interns and trainees in December.

The meeting was one of a series aimed at helping the interns and trainees learn about management and the Department. Topics for future sessions will include operations research and Automatic Data Processing.

▼

BARNES ON ADP

A Civil Service Commission seminar course in the Applications of Automatic Data Processing for Personnel Management heard Director of Personnel Carl B. Barnes take "A Look at the Future of ADP in Personnel Management" at the Brookings Institution.

▼

HANDBOOK REMINDER

Want to know more about Group Health Benefits and Group Life Insurance? The Employee Handbook covers these topics on pages 29 to 33.

▼

DID YOU KNOW that each USDA Club is an independent entity? Each Club gears its program to its particular needs. The Washington Office of Personnel assists in scheduling speakers, provides guidelines for organizing USDA Clubs, issues periodically the "USDA Club Exchange" which provides an interchange of ideas among the Clubs for programs, speakers, projects, films, and activities.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

With this the first issue of *USDA* in the Centennial Year of the founding of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, we pause to pay tribute to the men and women who planted the seeds which have grown into the broad and varied services of the Department today.

Beginning with the distribution of seeds to farmers by Henry L. Ellsworth from the old Patent Office back in the early 1800's, other seeds of thought and action have been distributed to sprout, take root and grow.

From the seeds of suggestions and resolutions of Agricultural Societies, the activities of the Patent Office were expanded into the field of statistics and the propagation of plants gathered from many lands.

Other seeds grew into pressures for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture which bore fruit in the form of an Act, approved May 15, 1862, creating such a Department.

From the very beginning, however, it was people—farsighted people—who planted the seeds, nurtured them and kept them growing.

Today, the U.S. Department of Agriculture stands as a monument to the faith, integrity and devotion of the many men and women who have dared to blaze the trails into the wilderness of the unknown to plant seeds in virgin soil.

January 3, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 1

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR JANUARY 17, 1962

Secretary Orville L. Freeman goes directly to consumers to discuss with them the "Miracle of American Food." He is shown here with a housewife in one of the supermarkets in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area. His message to consumers is that this "miracle of American food has been created by the world's most efficient and progressive farmers and the world's most efficient system of marketing, processing and distribution." The Secretary's appearance at the "check-out" counter, which was given nation-wide coverage by press, radio and television, was in connection with the opening day of distributing a copy of a flyer "Food is a Bargain" with groceries checked out at cooperating markets in the Washington area. Seven major food companies are cooperating in this endeavor to present the facts about food and American agriculture.

Latent talent

Methods improvement is often said to be nothing more than "common sense." Actually it is the organized application of common sense to find easier and better ways of doing the work. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the person actually doing the job is in the best position to find improvements. American industry as well as Government has often ignored its most precious resource—the intelligence latent in every worker.

—ASCS Work Improvement News.

Films for World's Fair

"Roundup," the Department's filmed story of the successful eradication of the screwworm in the Southeast, and *"The Forest,"* which explains the multiple use benefits of our National Forests, have been selected for showing in the U.S. Science Theater at the Seattle, Wash., World's Fair which begins April 21 and runs through Oct. 1.

Never before have U.S. consumers had a wider range of food items from which to choose nor more and better food.

Centennial activities

WITH THE U.S. Department of Agriculture's Centennial Year less than a month old celebrations and activities are going forward on a number of fronts. Already a number of USDA Clubs have planned their own Centennial observances.

The Albany, Calif., area Clubs have slated joint Centennial activities. The Seattle Club decorated the cover of its latest directory with the Centennial seal. Other clubs have asked the Office of Personnel for suggestions.

The Centennial furnishes an opportunity to call to the public's attention the contributions made by the entire agricultural enterprise. A Centennial information kit has been prepared which may be used by USDA Clubs to tell the "Centennial Story" and the achievements of agriculture to the public through press, radio, TV and other means of informing the public.

The Centennial provides a motive for Clubs to meet regularly and to reactivate Clubs which have been more or less dormant.

Open houses and guided tours, displays and exhibits, birthday dinners with speakers, demonstrations, field trips, and the dedication of new laboratories or other facilities offer an opportunity to call attention to the Centennial and to the importance of agriculture in our economy.

Department employees are encouraged to capitalize on the Centennial's quickening of public interest in agriculture by speaking before urban, farm, church, civic, commercial and other groups.

Follow up

Action is being taken on the recommendation of the Personnel Policy Review Meeting held in Philadelphia in September 1961. Task forces have been set up and a number of recommendations have been completed.

An inventory of agency personnel legislation needs have been made and proposed legislation in a number of areas submitted to the Civil Service Commission.

Also on the basis of recommendations from the meeting, requirements for prior approval by the Office of Personnel on several personnel actions were eliminated and authority delegated to the agencies. Involved were agency merit promotion plans and certain training and promotion agreements, position classification of GS-13 personnel positions and assignments to certain key positions.

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Classification council

AN ANNUAL conference for field classification technicians is one of the possibilities seen in the wake of the recent reactivation of the Department Classification Council. Reactivation had been recommended by the Personnel Policy Review Meeting held in Philadelphia in September, 1961. Active twice before, the Council had not met in recent years.

Rejuvenation of the Council is expected to increase communication among agency classifiers, help them think in terms of the Department as well as their agency, and enhance their standing as professional personnel workers.

By applying standards established for occupation groups and series of positions, classification workers help keep pay relationships and the relation between an employee's personal qualifications and the requirements on his job in balance, as required by law and civil service rules.

Present members of the Council are Joseph H. Lott, AMS; A. LeRoy Sykes, ARS; John Bolish, ASCS; Milton A. Arnold, FHA; Perry Hinkelman, FS; and Thomas Gardiner, SCS. Members are Clasification Officers for the 6 agencies with the largest field staffs. Most of these field staffs also include classification technicians.

Meeting biweekly, the Council will select and guide an inter-agency work group in planning agendas for 3 quarterly meetings for classification specialists in the Washington, D.C. area. Another work group has the responsibility for planning an annual conference.

Thomas T. Townsend, chief of the classification and standards division, Office of Personnel, advises that the Council will welcome advice on matters such as the coordination and improvement of classification training activity, the preparation of brief classification outlines for supervisors as guides for applying standards for the most-used series and the establishment of seminars to train supervisors in the use of classification standards.

Despite the decline in total number of family farms, the number of these farms reporting gross sales of $10,000 or more has doubled since 1949.

In 1960, American consumers ate 33 pounds more red meat and poultry per person than in 1940, but 28 pounds less potatoes.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

The export of products from American farms has been an important part of our agricultural economy since the opening of colonies in this country. Controversy over the export and import of agricultural products was a major issue leading to the American revolution and the Freedom obtained as a result of it.

By 1851, our shipments of farm products from this country were valued at $147,000,000. A half a century later—1901—they had increased to $952,000,000. By 1961, both value and volume of U.S. agricultural exports reached an all-time high. For the fiscal year 1961 the value of U.S. exports was $4.9 billion.

Since very early in the history of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, foreign trade and the export of farm products have been fostered by this Department of the Federal government.

Today we have agricultural attachés at 59 posts covering activities in 113 countries. One of their major functions is the promotion of markets for the products of American farms.

Outside training increasing

One significant index of outside training increases is in the money spent to train Department employees in nongovernment facilities. During the first year of operation under the new Training Act, the total was $84,032. In the fiscal year 1960 it rose to $188,211, and in 1961 to $341,416.

These figures do not cover salaries of employees trained. Most outside training consists of short courses in colleges and other institutions. The courses cover subjects related to the employees' work and are intended to bring them up-to-date or give them needed skills and knowledge not readily available within the government service.

Hybrid pines

THE BREEDING of animals and farm crops to develop certain strains and increase yields is well known to most folks in the Department, but not as many may be familiar with the work of the Forest Service in breeding trees.

For many years foresters have worked in a small way in this field. They have collected cones from healthy looking pine trees for seeds to plant. They have weeded out from the nurseries the defective and runt trees. Thus they hoped to improve the species.

During the past 10 years, however, the Forest Service has been stepping up its tree breeding as one way to make better use of timberlands. Three genetic institutes have been established in different parts of the country to study important timber species. Among these is the new one at Gulfport, Miss., a part of the Southern Forest Experiment Station with headquarters at New Orleans.

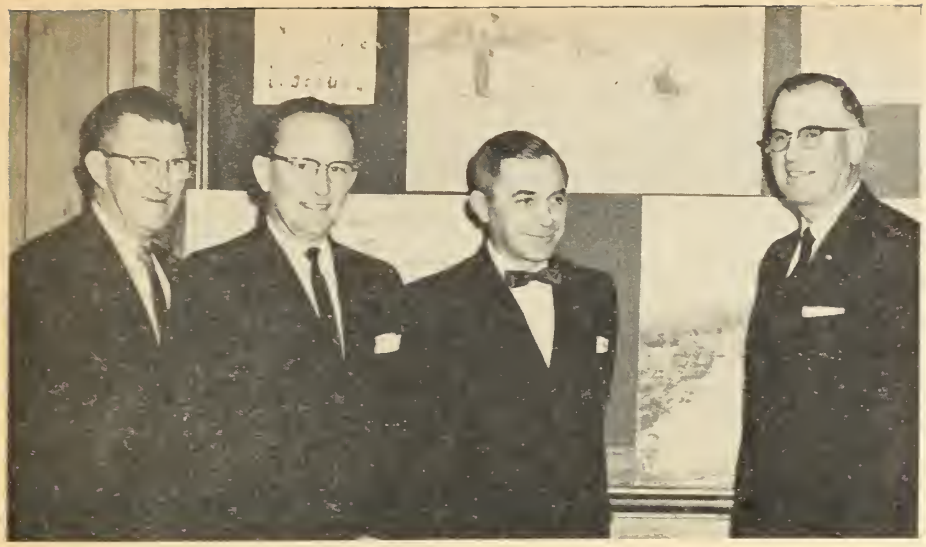
There in the heart of the southern pine country, scientists concentrate on improving the four pine species upon which much of the economy of the South depends—longleaf, shortleaf, slash and loblolly. Among other things, they have crossed slash pine with shortleaf and come up with a hybrid that is resistant to fusiform rust in field trials. They've developed a longleaf pine that starts height growth early by crossing it with slash pine. They are working on greater wood-density or weight in all species to get more paper per cord.

There are two stages in the development of better trees—selection and hybridization. Selection is the old system of finding the best individual trees that nature has provided. Hybridization is the cross pollination to get into one strain two or more desired qualities or to intensify an outstanding quality.

The whole forest tree improvement program in the South is a cooperative affair with about 50 foresters working in this field. The Forest Service Laboratory at Gulfport provides much of the basic research used by other agencies and industry. A committee on Southern Forest Tree Improvement coordinates all research and applied projects to avoid duplication of efforts and obtain better dissemination of information.

The time may soon come when the southern farmer will raise not only hybrid cattle and hybrid corn, but also hybrid pines.

U.S. farm production increased about 25 percent in the 1950–60 period.



How the Rural Areas Development Program was used to revitalize Watauga county in North Carolina was featured at a recent meeting in Washington, D.C., of the Department's 29-member Public Advisory Committee on RAD. A briefing for news correspondents was held in connection with the meeting. In Washington to tell the economic and social success story were Mayor Wade E. Brown of Boone, Watauga county, and Banker Alfred T. Adams. In the picture—left to right: John A. Baker, Director of Agricultural Credit and Official Department representative on the Advisory Committee; Banker Adams; Mayor Brown; and Clarence J. McCormick, former Under Secretary of Agriculture and Chairman of the RAD Advisory Committee.

OPEDA expands

Membership in the Department's employee organization—OPEDA—is "way ahead of a year ago," according to Dr. T. S. Ronningen, CSESS, membership chairman. "The warm response from field employees," is the reason he gives.

OPEDA is an organization of professional employees GS–5 and up of the Department, FCA and the Food and Drug Administration. The organization carries on programs to improve the lot of Department employees through public service, low-cost insurance, and through its legislative efforts on Capitol Hill. OPEDA maintains a full-time office in downtown Washington, D.C. The address is 1341 G Street NW. Former FHA Administrator Dillard M. Lasseter is its executive officer.

Dr. Ronningen traces the upsurge in interest in OPEDA to 3 major factors:

1. Possibility of a general pay raise in 1962.

2. Likelihood of employee organizations being given official recognition by their respective agencies.

3. The fact that 1962 will be a crucial year in OPEDA's drive to get Vocational Agriculture and other prior Federal-State service to apply toward Civil Service retirement.

Other pending OPEDA-backed legislation, such as permitting retirement at full annuity after 30 years' service, is still very much in the picture, Ronningen said.

CONGRATULATIONS

Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges who served President Kennedy as Chairman of the 1960 UGF drive for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area recently sent the following letter of congratulations to Secretary Orville L. Freeman:

"Dear Orville:

"Thank you for making 109.3 percent. Congratulations on a job well done!

"This outstanding performance is not only a tribute to the generosity of your associates but to your leadership.

"May I add my personal thanks to those of the many who will benefit from UGF this year."

(S) LUTHER H. HODGES.

Kenneth A. Butler, ARS, was the Director of the UGF campaign in the Department of Agriculture for Washington, D.C. and Beltsville, Md.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM

The way that you suggest
May turn out to be the best

Transformation

WHAT HAS happened in Watauga County, N.C.? To those who once described it as "a place where people are born, then leave and later return to die," there is a new life, a new vigor and real energetic activity. The change has been brought about by the people of the county through the use of the new tool, rural areas development.

In 1956, the average per capita income of the people in Watauga County was $1,063, compared to a State average in North Carolina of $1,348, or a national average of $1,975. Watauga County ranked 97th among the State's 100 counties.

But, today, it's different. Dramatic changes have been made. One example is a new modern lingerie plant which now provides employment for 250 persons and adds $500,000 to the county's annual payroll.

Agricultural income in the county has increased by more than $1½ million a year.

Young people are not leaving the county as they did in the past.

There's a new 18 hole golf course with its breathtaking beauty to attract and hold tourists.

There is hope, there is pride, and there is progress.

What brought about these improved economic conditions in Watauga County? The people. They made the changes. The citizens organized a rural development committee.

They made an inventory of the county's resources. They set goals, and then set about finding ways of reaching these goals. They used the assistance provided by Federal and State government agencies.

Problems were broken down into "bite-size" chunks and separate groups of citizens concentrated on each problem. Committees included: business and industry; health, education and welfare; agriculture; homemaking; and religion. Only people interested in developing the county and who were willing to work hard were put on these committees.

Top officials of the Civil Service Commission assured the Department of their interest in the new Automatic Data Processing system after it was outlined for them by Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel, and Charles Weaver, Deputy Director of the new Office of Management Analysis and Systems Development.

Plant quarantine work

ON GUARD at the gateways into the United States are the some 500 trained employees of the plant quarantine division of ARS. Just as agents of the FBI are trained in the detection of crime, these "inspectors" are trained in finding the secret hiding places of dangerous foreign pests.

The work of the division is regulatory. Its function is the enforcement of basic laws, rules and regulations aimed and designed to prevent the introduction into this country of plant pests, which, if allowed to enter, could soon rob the American farmer of millions of dollars in crop damage and loss.

Consumers as well as farmers benefit from the surveillance of this "border patrol" of plant quarantine "agents." The abundance of food now available to consumers at "per-hours-of-work" is lower than at any time in the past history of the country, due in part to the protection given at our ports of entry.

This protection from plant pests is not limited to foreign countries alone, but also to possible infestations from our own off-shore islands and possessions.

It means checking people and goods coming into this country. This means making a thorough check at airports and docks for every possibility of a "hitchhiking" plant pest getting through. Some inspectors are stationed in foreign countries as an added protection. Working with the Custom Service, they inspect baggage of travelers. Cargoes are gone over before they are allowed to be unloaded or distributed in this country.

To meet the challenge of this kind of work, the plant quarantine inspector must be a diplomat—tactful, poised and people-oriented. He must be a biologist with an understanding of entomology, botany, nematology, phytopathology and malacology. He must be a businessman with an understanding of the agricultural industry he serves. And he must be an enforcement technician, public relations expert and super-salesman.

Emceeing the annual Civil Service Week banquet of the American Federation of Government Employees in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 20 will be Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg will be the main speaker. The banquet commemorates the Civil Service Act of 1883, which was signed Jan. 16 of that year.

Soil conservation districts

The first soil conservation district in the world was formed in North Carolina. It was the Brown Creek district formed August 4, 1937. This district was later enlarged to include the counties of Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Union and Stanley.

Today there are 2,900 districts located in all 50 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. They cover 92 percent of all the farmland in the Nation and 96 percent of all the farms. These farms number 3.6 million and contain more than 1.6 billion acres of land.

BETTER BOSSES

Ten tips for executives suggested by a number of secretaries may be helpful in a smoother office operation. We pass them on for your consideration:

1. Speak slowly and distinctly when dictating.
2. Organize your material before calling your secretary in for dictation.
3. Write notes left for your secretary in a legible hand—easily understood.
4. Have a uniform business schedule and follow it.
5. Keep appointments she makes at your request.
6. When you leave the office for any length of time tell her where you are going and how to reach you.
7. Praise her for work well done.
8. Do a few of the nuisance jobs yourself.
9. Take the blame for your own mistakes.
10. Back up her authority.

FOOD AND FARM FACTS

Crop production per acre has increased about 30 percent in the past 10 years.

The U.S. is the world's largest importer of coffee, cocoa, tea, cane sugar, rubber, bananas, and other tropical products.

Employee-management relations

PRESIDENT Kennedy's recent approval of formal employee-management relations found the Department ready for this giant stride by the Federal Government into new personnel practices. An executive order signed by the President approved formalized dealings between employee organizations and Government units on working conditions, personnel policies and grievances.

An organization chosen by the majority of the employees in a unit will now have the right to negotiate with management for a written agreement applicable to all employees of the unit, whether members of the organization or not.

In September of last year the Personnel Policy Review Meeting expressed willingness for the Department to formalize its relations with employee organizations in this manner.

As a further step in this direction, Robert L. Hill, of the Office of Personnel was named Assistant Director for employee-management relations and a series of seminars for key agency personnel people expected to be involved in formal dealings with employee organizations scheduled.

Though establishment of specific Department procedures for these dealings will not be completed immediately the recommendations of the Personnel Policy Review Meeting provide guides for such procedures.

The Department intends to maintain a favorable climate toward membership in employee organizations while at the same time prescribing necessary standards for organizations and procedures for dealing with them.

The Personnel Policy Review Meeting recommended that supervisors neither encourage nor discourage affiliation of their employees with employee organizations. Neither membership nor non-membership in an organization can be required of anyone and each employee is to retain his access to grievance procedures whether he joins or not.

January 17, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 2

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR JANUARY 31, 1962

Milk is safe

TO ALLAY the fears of consumers that recent nuclear bomb testing in Russia and the resultant fallout has made milk unsafe for human use, Dr. Sam R. Hoover, Assistant to the Administrator of ARS, declares that there is no jeopardy in its consumption today. "Contamination levels are still well below the point of any serious concern and are expected to remain so for the forseeable future," he said.

Speaking at a recent Radiological Health Press Seminar at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in Washington, D.C., Dr. Hoover said that our primary concern is over strontium 90, a component of radioactive fallout which is presenting the greatest hazard. But tests have shown that the amount of strontium 90 in milk is still below levels which would make it a hazard to health.

He gave further assurance that milk may continue to remain a safe food, by explaining a research project carried out jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission, the Public Health Service of HEW and the Department of Agriculture.

This project, conducted at the ARS Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division at Beltsville, Md., was to develop a process to remove strontium 90 from milk.

Milk from cows fed radioactive strontium is being run through the equipment at the rate of 100 gallons per hour. Tests for the mik's radioactivity before and after passing through the equipment show that as much as 98 percent of the contamination is removed by the process. No significant effect on the milk's chemical composition, physical stability, or flavor has been noted as a result of this treatment.

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Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

Sharing with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the Centennial of their establishment are the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, which have been such a potent force in the advancement of agriculture and in the training of individuals for positions of leadership in the Department. Sponsored by Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, the Land-Grant College Act was approved by President Lincoln July 2, 1862.

President Edmund James of the University of Illinois, however, declared in 1912 that "the real credit for originating the plan incorporated in the Land-Grant Act, belongs to an Illinois farmer and professor, Jonathan B. Turner."

Born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Yale University, Mr. Turner, in 1833, became a teacher at Illinois College, Jacksonville. Teaching in this frontier school was real pioneering, but it developed in the mind of this hardy young man the idea of grants-in-aid for education by the U.S. Government, which President James credits with being a major influence in the Morrill Act, which created the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Our anniversary

USDA IS 20 years old. The first issue of *USDA* Employee News Bulletin was published February 6, 1942—just 2 months lacking a day following the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Although a war baby, its lusty 3 column banner declared, "The United Nations Must Pool Their Food."

The front page and 2 columns of the second page were taken up in a message from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard calling on Department employees to "close ranks" in the Nation's effort to meet the food needs of its military forces and civilian defense workers as well as to make up the food deficiencies of our allies.

Almost the entire 8 pages of Vol. I, No. 1, were taken up with mobilizing the Department to meet the war effort. There were headlines such as "New Farm Goals for Victory,"—"USDA Reorganized for War"—"Farmers and the Axis Plot"—and "Men at Work."

USDA came into being after an exchange of letters between Department Officials, including the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Harold D. Smith, in which the need for such a publication was emphasized. It was pointed out that a Department-wide publication was essential to coordinate the efforts of the various agencies of the Department in the overall war effort.

The new "semimonthly" was to be guided by an "Editorial Advisory Board" comprised of: Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary; Louis Stanley, Chief, BHE; Leland Barrows, Chief, Division of Personnel Management, SCS; Wayne Darrow, Director, Division of Information, AAA; Roy F. Hendrickson, Agricultural Marketing Administrator; James F. Grady, Acting Chief, Division of Training, Office of Personnel; Lester A. Schlup, Chief, Division of Extension Information; and J. O. Babcock, Assistant to the Chief, BAE.

Preceding the publication of *USDA* a Department-wide employee newsletter—*The Official Record*—had been published from January 1922 to July 1933.

Compared with 10 years ago, an hour's pay will buy—1 loaf more bread, nearly 2 pounds more chuck roast, 10 pounds more potatoes, 2 quarts more milk, or 1½ dozen eggs.

An inter-area meeting of AMS meat graders is scheduled for Feb. 10 and 11 at Chicago.

Hungry people

IN THIS country where we have an abundance and food can be purchased with the lowest real cost—hours of labor required—of any time in history, it is difficult to realize that ⅔ of the people of the world have nutritionally inadequate diets.

Under the title *"The Food Gap"* the January issue of *Agriculture Research* has an article which *USDA* wishes to call to the attention of its readers.

Prefaced by this statement from President Kennedy, "We must narrow the gap between abundance here at home and near starvation abroad. Humanity, and prudence alike, counsel a major effort on our part," the article goes on to explain the great disparity of diets over the world.

It states that the ⅔ with inadequate diets live in 70 underdeveloped countries in semitropical and tropical areas. In these countries, per capita incomes are low, and ratios of population to land are high. Yields per acre are generally low, and little or no chemical fertilizer is used. There is no likelihood that these people will have enough food, or the right kinds of food in the near future.

The article then goes on to compare such diets with those of the remaining third where diets are up to or above minimum nutritional standards. It then describes a study made by Department economists to determine the amount of foods produced and the food needs of the various countries.

"We know" it says, quoting Dr. Willard W. Cochrane, Director of Agricultural Economics, "the magnitude of the world's needs for food—nutrient by nutrient, commodity by commodity and country by country."

It concludes with the statement that in the underdeveloped countries, more economic development and industrialization are needed and on the farms an increased use of chemical fertilizer for greater food production.

In its 27 years of operation, REA has financed the construction of more than 1,000 rural electric systems serving over 5 million consumers in 46 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Through the REA telephone loan program, which began in 1949, some 768 companies and cooperatives have placed nearly 3,000 modern dial exchanges in operation, serving some 1.4 million users.

For his superior work and excellence in training technical personnel, Philip Stoll, AMS dairy and poultry branch market news reporter, recently received a *Certificate of Merit* and a $200 check for "sustained superior performance." In the picture—left to right: Richard S. Cotter, area supervisor, market news branch, dairy division, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Stoll; and Raymond S. Wruk, in charge of dairy and poultry market news in Chicago.

Blood program

Secretary Freeman's message to all Department employees to support the Red Cross Blood Program could well be a reminder that the next Bloodmobile will be at the Department of Agriculture Wednesday, February 14. What more appropriate valentine to a fellowman than a pint of blood—from your heart. Field employees are urged to contribute regularly through local Bloodmobiles or other available facilities. No one knows when you may need to draw on the Red Cross Blood Bank for yourself or members of your family. Let's observe President Kennedy's admonition, "Within the Federal Service I want the Red Cross Blood Program made increasingly effective."

Meat inspection course

The USDA Graduate School is offering a correspondence course in Federal meat inspection and animal quarantine laws for employees of the Federal Government. The 16-lesson course allows 2 credits upon successful completion. The course includes the history, constitutionality and provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and related legislation. It also covers the Animal Quarantine Statutes and the Poultry Products Inspection Act. Its purpose is to aid officials in the administration of these laws. However, no previous legal training is required for the course.

For information and registration materials, write to—The Registrar, Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

There's Security in E Bonds

personnel points

Employees required to transfer to a job in a different location in the interest of the Government now may have up to 40 hours off with pay to make necessary moving and housing arrangements for relocating the family residence.

Announcing the change, Personnel said the 40 hours will not be charged against annual leave. Formerly, employees had to take annual leave or leave without pay to make relocation arrangements. The change was made in response to a recommendation made at the Personnel Policy Review Meeting last September.

The new procedure, which took effect in January, is outlined in paragraph 1091, Chapter 30, Title 8, Administrative Regulations. It applies only to employees with families which must be relocated.

▼

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX HIKED

Employees who come under Social Security noted a slight change in their pay checks for the first pay period of the new year.

Effective Jan. 1, the employee's share of the Social Security tax went up by law from 3 percent to 3⅛ percent of his salary.

▼

SICK LEAVE

Persons with previous Federal service who had sick leave to their credit upon separation will now have this leave recredited to them if they are re-employed in a position under the Leave Act within 3 years of separation.

The period during which sick leave could be recredited was formerly 52 weeks. The change results from a Civil Service Commission regulation which went into effect on January 9.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM

Turn your ideas into suggestions.
Turn your suggestions into cash.

ADP seminar

THE USE of Automatic Data Processing is growing explosively both in Government and the private sectors of our economy, says Dr. John B. Holden, Director of the USDA Graduate School in introducing the School's new publication "Automatic Data Processing Seminar for Federal Executives."

The Seminar was announced in the fall of 1959 and Federal agencies were invited to designate members of their staffs for enrollment. Demand required that the Seminar be continued again in the winter and spring of 1959–60. Seminars are scheduled again for 1961–62.

To capture an essence of the material presented, the papers of the 3d Seminar—Sept. 28–Nov. 10, 1960—with a few additions and substitutions to round out the coverage by drawing on presentations at some of the other seminars, the Graduate School published the 240-page book of ADP Seminars.

In the "Foreword" the editor B. Ralph Stauber, chief, price statistics branch of SRS, explains the purpose of the Seminars in these words:

"This seminar is intended to acquaint top Federal Executives with the scope, challenge and capabilities of modern data processing techniques and equipment. It is designed to provide knowledge about what is involved in the use of these new tools of management and how they may help to accomplish the objectives and programs of Federal agencies and departments. Specifically it is hoped that executives participating in these seminars will gain insight as to applicability, potential usage, effective utilization, and evaluation of this type of equipment, and management and organization problems."

Broken down into six parts, the new publication covering a variety of subjects on ADP is being offered for sale by the Graduate School. For further information write USDA Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., or call DU 8–6337

Plentiful foods

USDA's February list:

Featured—Potatoes and carrots.

Other Plentifuls—Honey, turkeys, apples, grapefruit, cabbage, pecans, frozen and canned red cherries, and eggs.

The USDA Travel Club has planned a 5 days and 4 nights visit to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras, March 3–7.

John F. "Frank" Moore, member of the Texas State ASC Committee, who was chosen as 1961 *Man of the Year* in Texas Agriculture by the Progressive Farmer Magazine.

Man of the Year

John F. (Frank) Moore, Texas ASC Committeeman, has been named 1961 *Man of the Year* in Texas agriculture by Progressive Farmer Magazine.

The Plainview farmer and community leader is described by the magazine as proud of his homeland and a goodwill ambassador for Texas wherever he goes.

Mr. Moore has been engaged in farming since 1946 and produces cotton, wheat and feed grains. He has served 3 years as president of the National Grain Sorghum Producers Association and is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Corn Growers Association as well as president of the High Plains Research Foundation of Plainview.

He was appointed to the Texas State ASC Committee in March 1961. State ASC Committeemen are responsible for the State administration of such farm action programs as allotments and marketing quotas, price support programs, the wheat and feed grain programs, farm storage and facility loans, the Conservation Reserve, the Agricultural Conservation Program and related activities.

George E. Freestone is the new FHA State Director in Arizona. Since 1947 he has been Douglas County supervisor in the State.

Lawrence E. Francis is the new FHA Director for the States of California, Nevada and Hawaii.

USDA Clubs emphasized

A HEIGHTENED departmental emphasis on USDA Clubs was reflected in a report to Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson. The report showed 26 active USDA Clubs with memberships ranging from 20 to 731. It also showed a potential membership which could reach 12,000. There were 117 counties where concentration of Department workers would make the formation of new clubs feasible.

An increased number of Washington officials have been stopping to talk at USDA Club meetings during their travels in the field. In recent months these officials have included Secretary Orville L. Freeman, Mr. Robertson, General Counsel John C. Bagwell, Director of Personnel Carl B. Barnes, and AMS Administrator S. R. Smith.

Regarding his visits to USDA Clubs, Mr. Robertson told a group of new employees that he'd been impressed with the "spirit of helpfulness" that prevails there.

The increased official interest in the Clubs ties in with what Mr. Barnes has described as the Secretary's effort to coordinate the diverse functions of the Department into a "rifle-target" approach to the problems facing the total agricultural economy.

The Clubs, Mr. Barnes said, offer an opportunity for employees to understand what those in other USDA agencies are doing and to exchange ideas on serving agriculture.

This exchange takes place in a casual setting of activities and meetings which, the report noted, have recently included such topics as the Peace Corps, the food distribution program, narcotics control, farming in Russia, civil defense, job classification, and many others. Movies on agriculture are frequently featured.

The Department isn't trying for a "hard sell" on USDA Clubs, Mr. Barnes explained, but it does want to encourage workers outside Washington to consider the potential benefits from a Club. Wherever employees want to organize a Club, he said, the Office of Personnel will provide assistance.

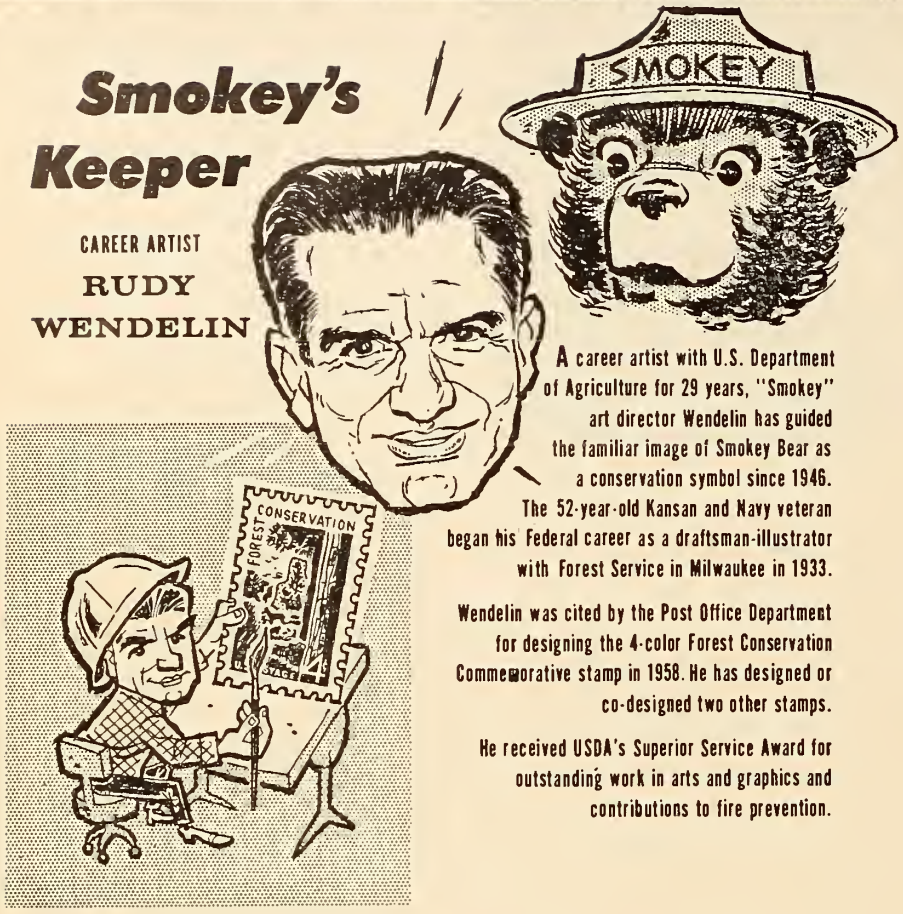
The 7th observance of Engineers, Scientists and Architects Day in Washington, D.C., is set for Feb. 21, 1962. The Day is jointly sponsored by the Washington Academy of Sciences and the District of Columbia Council of Enginering and Architectural Societies.

Civil Servants in the NEWS

Smokey's Keeper

CAREER ARTIST

RUDY WENDELIN



A career artist with U.S. Department of Agriculture for 29 years, "Smokey" art director Wendelin has guided the familiar image of Smokey Bear as a conservation symbol since 1946. The 52-year-old Kansan and Navy veteran began his Federal career as a draftsman-illustrator with Forest Service in Milwaukee in 1933.

Wendelin was cited by the Post Office Department for designing the 4-color Forest Conservation Commemorative stamp in 1958. He has designed or co-designed two other stamps.

He received USDA's Superior Service Award for outstanding work in arts and graphics and contributions to fire prevention.

Form letters

The use of the form letter to answer questions and to convey messages has become an accepted practice in the Department as well as other Government departments and in private business. They save time and money. But how well do they do the job?

In planning a form letter, here is a 3-point checklist which has come to our attention. We pass it on in the hope it may be useful to Department employees who may have the responsibility of composing and sending form letters:

1. Does your message cover every important point and leave no unanswered questions pertinent to the subject?

2. Before it goes out make sure it is in good form—well spaced and well typed. Is it clean and legible?

3. Then put yourself in the position of the one to whom it is being sent and ask yourself if it is the kind of a letter you would like to receive.

From our forests

The importance of wood and wood products along with other crops that come directly from trees is the subject of a 30-page illustrated Forest Service publication entitled, "Products of American Forests." Written by F. J. Champion, retired information specialist at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., the booklet first goes into the importance of forest resources followed by an explanation of wood as a material. Then it describes the various uses of wood such as in the construction of homes, making of furniture, use in the making of paper and synthetic fibers. There is a section on wood chemical products and another on seasonal crops and extractive materials such as maple syrup and turpentine. It concludes with a few paragraphs on the Christmas tree industry and the "Future Demand for Forest Products." It is catalogued as *Miscellaneous Publication No. 861.*

By the way

FEBRUARY 12, 1809 Abraham Lincoln was born. This year as we pause across the Nation to commemorate his birthday, many eulogies to this great American will be repeated.

In many schools, perhaps, his "Gettysburg Address" will be recalled. He will be remembered as the "Great Emancipator." Stories of his kindness and human understanding will be retold.

In this Centennial year of the founding of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, we will remember him as the President who on May 15, 1862 signed the act creating this Department.

In the same year he signed two other acts which have had a tremendous impact on American agriculture. On May 20 he signed the Homestead Act which made provision for apportioning freehold farms of 160 acres from the public domain to citizens who would build homes on them and till them for 5 years. The influence this had on the westward movement and the expansion of American agriculture was great to say the least.

Then on July 2, 1862, Abraham Lincoln signed the Land-Grant College Act which had been introduced and sponsored by Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont. The influence of our Land-Grant Colleges on the development and expansion of American agriculture has helped make possible the fact that today consumers in this country can obtain more food for less real cost than anywhere or at any time in history.

No doubt these 3 agricultural acts will go unnoticed by many who recall the greatness of President Lincoln. Yet their impact on agriculture and the future welfare of this great country would be enough to give him a place among the great benefactors of the country—and the world.

The Extension Youth Section of the Association of Southern Agricultural workers will meet at Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 4–7.

January 31, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 3

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR FEBRUARY 14, 1962

As I see it

AS A newcomer to the Department of Agriculture, I am pleased to have this opportunity to visit briefly with you. My impressions of your ability, dedication, and courtesy have been such that I am proud to be associated with you.

This is a big Department with a big job to do. To accomplish this big job, all of our talents are required. The job will require devotion over and beyond the call of duty. In this undertaking I have been struck by your habitual courtesy. It is wonderful.

Habitual courtesy, however, can be the source of problems. The politeness extended to supervisors and "top brass" can isolate them from information they may need to administer programs efficiently.

There may be a tendency to hesitate before presenting ideas because those ideas might be considered as a criticism of existing policies. This kind of hesitation slows the growth and development of the Department. In my mind, the most helpful attitude an employee can present is honest responsiveness. Each one of us is more than a walking classification standard; each presents a unique combination of experience and talents. To the degree that I hesitate to present an idea—or that someone hesitates to present an idea to me—our progress is delayed.

The frank opinions and suggestions of each employee are important—and the expression of these ideas helps the Department evaluate the effects of programs and policies. Where agriculture programs and policies are limited in their effectiveness, changes are necessary—and ideas are necessary for change.

By all means, continue the high degree of courtesy to fellow employees and those we serve—but don't let misdirected courtesy keep you from suggesting ideas which present responses to existing and future problems which cry for solution.

All of us have a contribution to make, and in making that contribution let us always keep in mind President Kennedy's words:

"Let every public servant know, whether his post is high or low, that a man's rank and reputation in this Administration will be determined by the size of the job he does, and not by the size of his staff, his office, or his budget. Let it be clear that this Administration recognizes the value of daring and dissent—that we greet healthy controversy as the hall mark of healthy change. Let the public service be a proud and lively career. And let every man and woman who work in any area of our national government, in any branch, at any level, be able to say with pride and honor in future years: 'I served the U.S. Government in that hour of our Nation's need.' "

—JOSEPH M. ROBERTSON, *Administrative Assistant Secretary*

These 2 young people are typical of the more than 2,296,000 boys and girls who will be observing 4–H Club Week March 3–10.

Salute to 4—H

"4–H IS GOOD for YOUTH—and Good for YOU!" That's the two-way, double-edged theme for national 4–H Club Week coming up March 3 to 10. More than 2,296,000 4–H Club members in the United States enjoy and benefit from the "learn-by-doing" program; and so do other people—individuals, families, communities, and Nation.

This year's countrywide observance by the Head-Heart-Hands-Health youth—and their leaders, parents, and friends—bids fair to be the best ever. Big reason is that it comes during the great "Agriculture Centennial"—the 100th anniversary of the State land-grant colleges and the U.S. Department of Agricuture. These are the two main sponsors of 4–H Clubs, as well as of other Extension work, so 4–H'ers everywhere are helping mark the century of progress. They'll use part of their important week—as well as other times during the year—to make talks, go on radio and television, write newspaper articles, hold meetings, and share in special events related to the celebration in which they have such a stake.

The Week will be highlighted in Washington, D.C., by a six-member team of 4–H'ers, representing members everywhere, who will give the annual 4–H "Report to the Nation." The report will review in story and pictures outstanding 4–H achievements—including some 3,843,100 projects completed in a single year. It will also cover current 4–H emphases such as developing mentally as well as physically, and learning to live and work cooperatively with others.

"Your promotion of goodwill and friendly association with other people, and your ever-enlarging circles of friendship," wrote President Kennedy in his 4–H Week message, "will help bring about better and happier relations at home and abroad." The President noted further that, "Already you have built bridges of understanding to more than 50 other lands with 4–H or 4–H-like organizations, and I trust your program will continue to grow and expand."

While in the Capital city the 4–H team will visit the White House, meet members of Congress, high Government officials, other national leaders, and friends of 4–H in business, industry, and the professions. Then the group will go briefly to New York, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis to meet in person with other 4–H friends, to appear on radio and television programs, and in press interviews to tell the 4–H story for 1962

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People, food and land

THREE NATIONAL conferences of significance to agriculture, the food trade and consumers were held recently in Washington, D.C. The first was the National Conference on Food and People followed by the National Conference on Land and People and the National Conference on Milk and Nutrition.

Calling attention to the abundant production in this country and the challenge we face with two-thirds of the people of the world contending daily with the crisis of scarcity, Secretary Orville L. Freeman pointed out that we are sharing this abundance:

"Since the first substantial food sharing program began in the mid-1950's this country has distributed over $9 billion worth of food and fiber to people living throughout the world. This has had great impact, for to hungry people food in the stomach has meant more than missiles in the sky."

In the same conference George McGovern, Special Assistant to President Kennedy and Director of the Food for Peace Program, referred to the new school lunch programs established in a number of countries within the past year in these words: "Nothing is more important than the health and well-being of the world's children."

In his address at the National Conference on Land and People, Secretary Freeman, referring to the technological revolution in agriculture pointed out that the agricultural output per man-hour has doubled since 1950 and added, "Some recent studies estimate that by 1980, when we expect our population to have grown to around 250 million people, we will be able to produce the food and fiber for all domestic and international needs on about 50 million fewer acres than we have in production today."

At the Conference on Milk and Nutrition, both President Kennedy and Secretary Freeman emphasized the increased use of milk in our diets for physical health and greater agricultural and national economic stability.

In his speech President Kennedy said, "If we are to be a vigorous and vital nation as we all desire, then of course we must depend on the consumption of a balanced diet. And milk must be a part of it."

Justus C. Ward of Pueblo, Colo., is the new director of the pesticides regulation division of ARS.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

George Washington, whose birthday we celebrate February 22, planted some of the seeds which later sprouted and grew into the United States Department of Agriculture. First, as a progressive farmer, he developed his estate at Mt. Vernon in line with the best methods of farming of his time. Then, while he feared it would take time to establish "an Agricultural Society with Congressional aids," he saw the need for such a "Society."

In his last message to Congress, Dec. 7, 1796, he said: "It will not be doubted that with reference either to individual or national welfare agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards (composed of proper characters) charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation."

1962 Feed Grain Program

It's sign-up time again for the Feed Grain Program. Farmers across the country are calling at their local ASCS county offices to file intentions-to-participate in the 1962 program. The period for signing up which began Feb. 5 will continue through March 30, 1962.

The 1962 program is similar to that for 1961 except that barley has been added to corn and grain sorghum for acreage diversion. Under the diversion feature of the program, producers who participate agree to reduce their base acreages of corn, grain sorghum and barley 20 percent or more. Payments are made for diverting this acreage to conservation uses.

The 1962 program provides cash payments or payment "in kind" based on normal yields and local support prices on acreage diverted from feed grains to soil conserving uses. Advance payments up to about ½ of the total amount, may be made at the time the producer signs up.

Objectives of the program are to further reduce surpluses of feed grains, increase farm income, cut the Government cost of farm programs, lessen the risk of serious overproduction of meat, poultry, and dairy products, and assure consumers fair and stable prices for these products.

Only producers who cooperate are eligible for price support on corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats and rye. The program is voluntary.

Under the 1961 program, production of feed grains was brought below utilization for the first time since 1952, even though crop conditions were excellent last year.

Filmstrips and slides

A recently revised catalog of "Filmstrips and Slide Series of the U.S. Department of Agriculture" has been published by the photography division of the Office of Information.

Copies of the catalog and catalog supplements listing new releases may be obtained by writing to Photography Division, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Charles H. McDonald, U.S. Forest Service district ranger, Stevensville, Mont., has been named as 1 of 10 to receive the 1961 American Motors Conservation Award. The award includes an engraved plaque and $500.

"And it comes out here!" The ARS payroll is printed at the rate of 600 lines a minute in this printer which is a part of the recently installed data processing equipment used for the first time as a part of Secretary Freeman's program to modernize management operations in the Department. Explaining the operation are Robert B. Harris (second from right), director of the ARS data processing division, and Robert G. Bruce, Jr. (right), digital computer analyst, who programmed the payroll system. The first run of the ARS payroll computation was observed by—left to right—Charles C. Weaver, Associate Director, Office of Management Appraisal and Systems Development; E. L. Struttman, assistant director of the ARS budget and finance division; Dr. Byron T. Shaw, ARS Administrator; and J. H. Starkey, Assistant Administrator of ARS.

Warning to tourists

A reprint of an article by Ralph W. Sherman, ARS plant quarantine division, entitled "How Tourists Unwittingly Endanger Our Agriculture" for "Foreign Agriculture" is to be used widely as means of informing tourists of this danger.

Mrs. Violet Kilgore of the U.S. Travel Service saw the article and requested 5,000 reprints. The reprints have been provided and a copy is to be included in each of the 5,000 information kits for distribution throughout the U.S., at a series of regional meetings being sponsored by the Travel Service.

At these meetings community leaders will be briefed on the need for extending courtesies to foreign visitors to assure them a warm welcome while in this country. The reprint is intended as a means of explaining to them why the plant quarantine inspectors must be so careful in checking handbags and luggage coming into this country.

The article points out that such an understanding is also needed by tourists of this country to other countries. Some exotic plant from one of the countries they have visited may harbor a plant pest that could cost American agriculture millions of dollars in lost crops and the Department additional millions in control and eradication programs. Tourists. Yes! Hitchhiking plant pests. No!

Incentive Awards

Employee suggestions, innovations and outstanding performance pay off. The Department's yield in benefits for the fiscal year 1961 was $4,500,000. Employees received $412,000 in cash awards through the Incentive Awards Program. This represents more than 1000 percent return on the investment.

FAS appointment

Charles M. Elkinton, the new Assistant Administrator of FAS international affairs, will administer and coordinate the Department's activities relating to international organizations, foreign trade and import control policies and training in the U.S. of foreign nationals in agriculture and allied fields.

Prior to this new assignment he was serving as agricultural attache at Tokyo, Japan. He has been replaced at Tokyo by Joseph C. Dodson who has been agricultural attache at Bangkok, Thailand, since 1958. He is a native of Eau Claire, Wis. He holds B.A., M.S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Russell E. Larson, a native of Minneapolis, Minn., is the new Director of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service and Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture.

First ARS payroll on ADP

AUTOMATIC data processing is already in use by the Agricultural Research Service in processing payrolls. The first payroll of 1962 for all ARS personnel in the Washington, D.C. area was produced on this agency's recently installed ADP system. Conversion of the ARS metropolitan payroll to an electronic data processing system was made following Secretary Freeman's approval and endorsement of the use of ADP for payroll and other management improvement measures.

The ARS data processing division's Washington office has already started to convert ARS field payrolls to automatic data processing methods. When this is completed, the entire ARS payroll will be incorporated in the centralized payroll system being established by the Department at New Orleans.

On the first run, it took only 4 hours to calculate the payroll for about 3,000 ARS employees in Washington, Beltsville and Glenn Dale. It formerly took 10 payroll clerks 4 days to perform this task. These clerks have already been reassigned.

Electronic data processing is a valuable time and labor saver, but the equipment must be handled skillfully to realize efficiencies. For example, it took 9 months to program the ARS machines properly for payroll work. According to Robert G. Bruce, Jr., digital computer analyst who did the payroll programming, the ARS computer is used primarily for control, regulatory, and research program reports and analyses.

The ARS systems contains 3 units—a reader, a computer, and a printer. Punch cards bearing names of employees, time and attendance records, and gross pay are fed into the reader. This information is then passed to the computer unit which is programmed to figure net pay after computing deductions for Federal and State income tax, retirement or social security, life and health insurance payments and savings bonds. The completed data is relayed to the printer, operating at 600 lines a minute, to print the payroll list on a continuous sheet of paper. The printed payroll is sent to the Treasury Department for actual check writing.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM

The cash award you see him win, should suggest you get your suggestion in.

Brotherhood Week

"HUMAN brotherhood is not just a goal. It is a condition on which our way of life depends. The question for our time is not whether all men are brothers. That question has been answered by the God who placed us on this earth together. The question is whether we have the strength and the will to make the brotherhood of man the guiding principle of our daily lives. I urge all Americans to join a nationwide observance of *Brotherhood Week.*"

This challenge by President John F. Kennedy coupled with his, "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country," are the guiding thoughts back of the observance of Brotherhood Week—February 18–25.

Sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the theme of this year's observance is—"Brotherhood is democracy at work—believe it—live it—support it."

Although the week of Feb. 18–25 has been designated as a period in which "all Americans" are urged to focus attention upon the principles of "Human Brotherhood," the intent is that the spirit of this observance will be carried on through the weeks and months ahead.

Its purpose is to break down the barriers of religious, racial and ethnic prejudice which is a threat to our democracy and which distorts our business, social, and political relations.

It stresses the urgency for human understanding in today's rapidly changing world. It calls for all Americans to help eradicate bigotry, fear, and prejudice among men, not only during this week of Brotherhood but throughout the year.

In answer to the question, "What can I do for my country?" you can believe in and practice *Human Brotherhood.*

"Only by achieving unity in the great diversity of American life can we then assume moral responsibility for leadership in the rapidly emerging world society," says Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The 27th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference is scheduled for March 12–14 in Denver, Colo.

Nicholas C. Aceto is in charge of an engineering project to develop an economical means of drying whole milk at the ARS Utilization Laboratory at Wyndmoor, Pa.

Gardner Smith, Assistant Deputy Director ASCS Northeast Area Office (right), presents a *Certificate of Merit* to William T. Powers, Virginia ASCS State Executive Director (left), "For performance substantially exceeding the requirements of his position." The pleased person in the middle is James E. Warren, Chairman of the Virginia ASC State Committee. *A Certificate of Merit* was awarded to Jack S. Shackleton, Jr., on the same occasion. Mr. Shackleton is program specialist of the Virginia ASCS State Office. His award was for outstanding leadership in administering farm programs.

Former USDA editor cited

Elwood R. McIntyre, editor of *USDA* Employee News Bulletin, from Sept. 12, 1951 through Dec. 16, 1953, was recently honored at a special banquet during Farm and Home Week at Madison, Wis. He was recognized for a lifetime of service in agricultural journalism.

This career includes work with the University of Wisconsin Department of Agricultural Journalism from 1913 to 1918, field editor of the Wisconsin Farmer, editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, editor of *USDA* and USDA Farm Paper Letter.

Upon his retirement from the Department in 1954, he moved to Madison as associate editor of the Agricultural Leaders' Digest. Recently he has written a history of the Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Service, a book being published as part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the Extension Service.

Perhaps, he is best known to American farmers for his homey philosophy which he has written under the byline of "Jeff McDermid." Appearing in the trade publication "Better Crops With Plant Food," this column has been bringing chuckles, memories, and food for thought to thousands of readers of this publication for the past 35 years.

Some of the same type of philosophy appeared in *USDA* under the heading of "Said on the side" during the little more than 2 years he was editor of this publication.

Speaker commends OPEDA

EMPHATIC endorsement of Federal employee organizations was voiced by Joseph Young, author of the "Federal Spotlight", Evening Star, Washington, D.C., in an address at the January meeting of OPEDA in the Nation's Capital. He especially commended the work of OPEDA and particularly the efforts of Dillard B. Lasseter, executive officer.

Prior to Mr. Young's address, Job K. Savage, ORAD, president of OPEDA, and Mr. Lasseter emphasized the importance of getting a greater membership of field employees. "OPEDA needs them and they need OPEDA," Mr. Savage said. Mr. Lasseter reported that OPEDA now has a membership of some 5,100 but that less than 10 percent of eligible employees in the field have joined this organization of professional employees.

In his address, Mr. Young said, "I believe very strongly in the need for and the benefits from organizations of Federal employees." He pointed out that officials chosen to speak for such organizations have a voice that is listened to, whether with management or Congress.

He spoke briefly on the new Executive Order on Employee-Management Relations and President Kennedy's approval of employee organizations and suggested that OPEDA might well be the nucleus of a Government-wide organization of professional Federal employees.

Mr. Young predicted a pay raise but greatly modified from some of the proposals which would increase as much as 70 percent the salaries of employees in some of the higher grades. He said the raise may be spread over a 2-year period and that it might be between 8 and 10 percent.

He was quite certain that Congress would pass a Retirement Act which would provide full annuity to employees retiring at 55 years of age after 30 years of service. He also said that a pay increase would be accompanied by an increase in retirement annuities.

February 14, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 4

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR FEBRUARY 28, 1962

President Kennedy said—

QUOTATIONS from President John F. Kennedy's Message to Congress on the Agriculture Program:

"Management of our agricultural resources to meet the triple goals of increased farm income, lower cost to the taxpayer and reduced farm surpluses continue to be one of the most difficult problems confronting the Nation. A good start was made last year. Net farm income rose $1 billion, and income per farm increased almost $350. Government stocks of farm products were reduced for the first time in 9 years . . ."

"Our rapidly growing capacity to produce far outruns the growth of domestic and foreign demand for food and fiber. This offers us an opportunity to manage abundance, rather than scarcity, an opportunity that is unique among nations of the world. It is relatively new even for the United States. . . ."

"But in the 1950's, agriculture felt the full effects of earlier programs to raise productivity. Farm output increased by more than one-fourth while use of labor declined by one-third. Surpluses accumulated and farm prices were brought under increasing pressure. Prices today are lower relative to other prices than during the first two decades of this century, even though crops are now harvested from 40 million fewer acres. . . ."

"Historically, lower prices have been met by increased output, in a desperate effort by the farmer to make his business profitable and to stay on the land. . . ."

"Abundance, balance, conservation, development—these are our commonsense goals—as commonsense as A B C D . . ."

"The scope of agricultural technology promises abundance tomorrow as well as today. For the first time in our history we can confidently predict that our future food and fiber needs can be met with fewer acres of cropland. In spite of a 65 million increase in population by 1980, our farms will be able to produce all we need with 50 million fewer acres than we have in cropland today.

"This prospect offers us an opportunity to take advantage of the unused acres for a wide range of recreational, esthetic, and economic purposes. Land-use changes are not only important to balanced production, they can also supply the growing demand for outdoor recreation areas and wildlife promotion, for woodlots and forests, and for grazing. . . ."

Leonard E. Hoffman (right), ASCS Midwest Area director, presents a *Certificate of Merit* to Maurice B. Klaus (left), Illinois ASCS State Office. Under the Department's Incentive Awards Program, Mr. Klaus also received a check for $500. The award was for a suggestion, which was adopted, that the CCC absorb losses from failure to file or record chattel mortgages rather than carry insurance with some firm outside the Federal Government. This will result in a substantial savings to the Department.

FES appointment

Joseph Bradford, assistant editor of the Alabama Agricultural Extension Service, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute has been appointed as an information specialist of FES. His new assignment covers a wide range of information work associated with servicing the State Extension Services of the 50 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

As I see it

YOU AND I are members of a great Federal Department working together to serve the best interests and highest purposes of the American farmer, the American consumer, and in fact, the American people. And never were the problems and the opportunities confronting agriculture greater than they are today. Agriculture is caught up in a great technological revolution, the end of which no man can see—with dramatic and far-reaching implications for resource use, the relation of land to people, rural communities, and trade and finance. Under the leadership of President Kennedy and Secretary Freeman, agriculture is seeking and finding new concepts and new ways for coping with this technological upheaval through which it is progressing. These are difficult years, but they are years of great progress and of promise, despite the wails of the pessimists.

We seek to give American farmers the assurance of good and stable prices and incomes so that they will continue to build a highly productive and flexible agricultural plant—one capable of responding to any foreseeable food and fiber production emergency. This is the kind of an agriculture we all want.

But the force and drive of an agriculture based on modern technology, where several million farmers make uncoordinated productive decisions, lead to excess production and surplus commodities. This in turn must either drive prices and incomes down, or, if prices are supported, move into Government stocks and become a burden on the Federal budget. Neither alternative is tolerable, and each stands rejected either by farmers or the public.

We seek first to expand outlets for farm products at home and abroad. This is the commonsense approach. But even after we have expanded outlets as much as it is possible, we still have the capacity to produce more than we can use effectively.

We need, therefore, a more modern and durable program of adjustment whereby farmers, in cooperation with each other and with their government, can manage the supplies of farm products by suitable means—commodity by commodity. This is the program of abundance, of balanced production, of conservation of our human and natural resources, and of development to aid rural people.

—Willard W. Cochrane
Director, Agricultural Economics

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FCIC appointments

Mr. Geissler, FCIC.

GUS F. Geissler of Fargo, N. Dak., is back in the Department of Agriculture. "Gus" was one of the pioneers in the development of the old Triple-A and Crop Insurance programs in the Department. Beginning as a local farmer-committeeman, he became a member and then chairman of the North Dakota Agricultural Adjustment Administration Committee. In 1940 he was called into Washington, D.C., as Director of the Western Region of AAA.

He held this position from 1940 to 1945, when he was appointed manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Then from 1951 to 1953 he was Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Recently Secretary Orville L. Freeman appointed Mr. Geissler and Joseph K. Turecek of Byers, Colo., as directors of FCIC. Other members of the five-man Board are Assistant Secretary of Agriculture James T. Ralph, chairman; John N. Luft, manager; and John A. Baker, Director, Agricultural Credit Services.

After Mr. Geissler left the Department in 1953, he served as general manager of the National Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. and National Farmers Union Property & Casualty Co. from 1956 to 1960. He has been a farmer all his life and presently manages farm property in North Dakota.

Mr. Turecek, was Chairman of the Colorado ASC State Committee when he received his appointment to the FCIC Board. He also is a lifetime farmer and since 1944 has owned and operated farms producing wheat, barley, alfalfa, beans, corn and oats. His service in the Department also began as a local farmer-committeeman.

Dr. Palionis

The author of "My job" in this issue of *USDA* was one of a group of immigrants to this country who refer to themselves as "delayed Pilgrims." Dr. Tadas Palionis is a native of Lithuania where he grew up and received his education. His DVM degree was earned at the Veterinary College at Hanover in 1950. He came to the U.S. in 1951.

Dr. Tadas Palionis, Supervisory Veterinary Meat Inspector, Milwaukee, Wis.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL

SEEDS

Through the years the Yearbooks of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have recorded its growth and changes. From the "Preface" of the 1896 Yearbook is this brief historical note:

"The Agricultural Report, of which the Yearbook is the successor, was first published in a separate volume as Part II of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents. . . . In 1849 the agriculture part of the report had assumed such proportions as to be issued in a separate volme. . . ."

Finally, in 1895, Congress passed a law requiring that future annual reports of the Department should be divided into two parts: (1) An executive and business report. . . . (2) A volume made up of papers of interest and for instruction of farmers.

My job

WHILE CHANGING into my street clothes from my meat inspector's white uniform, I often try to sum up the part my work plays in life's scheme of things. Many folks do not know of the daily measures I take to protect them, just as I am not aware of all of the people working to protect me.

For example, a cow recently shipped to Milwaukee for slaughter was found to be affected with tuberculosis. This disease was discovered by a meat inspector—a trained veterinarian of the Meat Inspection Division of ARS who was conducting a postmortem examination. Checking back it was found that this cow came from a dairy herd in Indiana where a test showed that 25 of the 43 cows in the herd were affected. The farmer and the family physician were greatly concerned. The entire family was X-rayed and the farmer's wife was found to have tuberculosis of the lung.

Tuberculosis is just one of many infectious animal diseases which can be transmitted to man. My job is to search for signs of disease in animals held in the yards of the meat packing plant just before, or at the time of slaughter. This is my first step to protect animal and human health. Early eradication of diseases I discover and report often prevents grave losses to livestock producers.

In addition to diseases, I check for chemicals used to treat animals or used in the preparation of meat and meat products. Some chemicals traditionally used in food preparation may be dangerous if carelessly handled.

It is good to know that I am helping to prevent food poisoning and the transmission of diseases—saving property and lives—when I check plants under my supervision for adherence to sanitary standards.

Another phase of our work is to protect the housewife's pocketbook, as well as her health, as we make certain products are truthfully labeled and control use of water and certain extenders like cereals, nonfat dry milk and corn syrup that may be used to adulterate meat products or to deceive food customers.

When the day's work is finished, I experience a genuine pleasure in the knowledge that I have had an on-the-job opportunity to help safeguard the health and welfare of my fellow man.

—Dr. Tadas Palionis
Supervisory Veterinary
Meat Inspector
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Snow surveys made by trained Department employees of the SCS and the accompanying reports are of vital importance to the residents on both sides of the Rocky Mountains who depend on this snow for next summer's water supply. At the West-Side Snow Survey Training Conference at Winter Park, Colo., emblems were presented to Dr. Lee Buchanan, chief of the Office of Personnel's health division, and E. J. Peterson, chief of the SCS safety and training branch, personnel division, designating them as members of the Conference. Morlan Nelson (left), snow survey supervisor, Idaho, looks on while R. A. "Arch" Work, head, water supply forecasting unit, Portland, Oreg., presents the emblem to Dr. Buchanan. Mr. Peterson (right) seems pleased with the honor and emblem he has received.

Greater manpower efficiency

EACH DEPARTMENT employee shares a responsibility for carrying out President Kennedy's call for increased productivity and efficiency, declares a Secretary's Memorandum issued recently.

Employees who believe their skills and abilities are inefficiently utilized are being asked to bring this to their supervisor's attention. The Memorandum said all levels of supervision must be drawn into the Department-wide effort to use manpower more effectively. Cooperation and suggestions from supervisors and employees are welcomed.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, backed by the President's call for greater productivity and efficiency, said this effort will require better techniques of organization, management, and production.

Each activity must be staffed with no more than the minimum number of employees needed for its objectives, and each employee must have the skills to fit his job. The Memorandum also said space and facilities in the Department must be conducive to productivity and good morale.

Responsibilities held by several staff offices and the agencies for leadership in manpower utilization were outlined.

It's good business to hire the handicapped—all year long.

A. Vernon Detwiler (left), administrative services division, AMS, receives a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $250 from S. R. "Si" Smith, AMS Administrator. The award was for meritorious service in operating a highly efficient property-management program which has accomplished substantial savings and assisted AMS in its complex operations.

Plentiful foods

USDA's March list:

Featured—Eggs.

Other Plentifuls—Potatoes, milk and dairy products, and peanuts and peanut products.

The competitive civil service became worldwide for the first time in 1955–56 when coverage was extended to 30,000 jobs in foreign countries and U.S. territories.

Plentiful foods story

EACH MONTH *USDA* carries a list of plentiful foods as a guide to Department employees who are consumers as well as public servants. This list is distributed widely as a phase of a program operated by AMS to encourage the various food trades—such as food stores and restaurants—to sell those foods that are seasonally plentiful.

The food trades branch headed by G. Chester Freeman of the food distribution division of AMS provides an important link in supplying the various segments of the food trade with food supply information. Once a month a list of plentiful foods is established upon recommendation of the AMS commodity divisions, based on supply figures that come in from around the country. Then various kinds of information and promotion materials are prepared from this list and passed along to industry and trade groups as well as to all types of news media, restaurants, and food stores.

The success of this selling program depends largely on the efforts of some 30 food trades representatives across the country who work personally with both the producing and selling sides of the food industry. Often a tradesman serves as the coordinator between two or more business groups in organizing a combined Government-industry promotion. A current example is a baked potato, sour cream and chives campaign which was organized on the west coast. In this instance, Department food tradesmen brought together representatives of all three producing groups and showed them how a combined effort could bring sales results that none of three could produce independently.

This Government-industry cooperation benefits the producer and the food trade through orderly marketing and a fair return for foods selected for sales promotion. The consumer benefits from a greater assurance of a constant supply of high quality foods. A market glutted with food that won't sell can result in costly waste, economic stress in producing areas and uncertain supplies the following crop year.

This year, after special promotion of turkeys, pecans, potatoes, apples, and cranberries, the food trades branch has already received encouraging reports of increased sales.

In the REA borrower's accounting branch, Carl W. Bark is the new area accountant.

Mrs. Oliver scores a first

"ASK DORA Oliver." How often that has been the advice offered on questions on any number of personnel problems and inquiries. And in most instances she had the answers.

Her field of service has now been extended. Mrs. Dora E. Oliver has been appointed as chief of the policies and procedures division in the Office of Personnel—*the first woman division chief* in the history of this office.

Pioneering is not new to Mrs. Oliver, however. She was one of the pioneer "guinea pigs" in the Government's efforts, back in 1937, to institute into its procedures the management intern concept in conjunction with the National Institute of Public Affairs. As one of about 30 young college seniors in the United States—selected by their respective college faculties—she served a 1-year NIPA internship, without salary, at the Central Statistical Board.

Her career in the Department began in 1938 as a junior clerk in the Office of Personnel. Advancement after advancement has followed. Most of her experience has been in the area of interpreting and developing regulations and procedures based on legislation, executive orders and regulations of the Civil Service Commission on matters involving personnel. She was serving as acting chief of the Office of Personnel's former division of programs and standards when called to her present position.

Many of Mrs. Oliver's former duties will follow her in her new assignment. In addition, the major phases of her new position will include designing systems for mass processing of personnel statistical data and developing processing plans.

She will be a principal staff adviser to the Director of Personnel on planning and advisory services on overall computer system utilization, operation and management as it pertains to the personnel program of the Department.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Oliver received a B.S. degree from Bucknell University with majors in economics and mathematics. She has since studied public administration at the American University and taken work at the USDA Graduate School.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM

May not be a mousetrap, nor an ADP; Just a better idea for more efficiency.

Mrs. Dora E. Oliver, Office of Personnel

How we can help

No effort should be overlooked to hire people from our rural redevelopment areas of high unemployment and low incomes, says Director of Personnel Carl B. Barnes in a memorandum to Department agency heads.

This effort means close contact between Department offices in the various parts of the country. For instance, in an area where people need jobs, USDA officials would notify Department offices that may need to hire.

In recruiting candidates for work anywhere in the Department, including Washington, D.C., the memorandum called for a special effort to make sure candidates in or near rural redevelopment areas have the opportunity to compete for any job in the Department for which they are qualified. Metropolitan offices are often unable to hire enough good typists and stenographers, for example, while typists and stenographers in depressed rural areas may be out of work.

In addition to contacts between Department offices, personnel from an office which needs to hire often keep in touch with local people outside the Department, and they have traveled into these areas to recruit.

The Office of Personnel suggests every employee can help in the Government-wide Rural Areas Development Program by telling friends in or near redevelopment areas about opportunities for employment in the Department.

Fund campaigns

YOUR SUPPORT of the Joint Crusade and the National Health Agencies fund-raising campaign is endorsed and urged by both President John F. Kennedy and Secretary Orville L. Freeman.

In a memorandum from President Kennedy to the Secretary, we are urged to "join the worldwide fight against fear, poverty and hopelessness and likewise the better health of America."

The Joint Crusade is conducted concurrently throughout the United States with the National Health Agencies Campaign by direction of the President's Committee on Fund-Raising within the Federal Service.

All area campaigns of the combined 1962 National Campaign will continue through a 6-week period between January 1 and April 30, 1962. The National Capitol Area Campaign has been set for March 1 to April 15.

No financial quotas or goals have been established for this campaign. All contributions are voluntary and are to be placed in sealed envelopes—one for each campaign. Field employees should be afforded an opportunity to participate in their local communities.

The campaign in the Department will be organized and each employee will receive an explanation of the campaign and two envelopes in which to make contributions.

The three organizations of the Joint Crusade are: Radio Free Europe, The American-Korean Foundation, and CARE, Inc.

The 10 National Health Agencies include: American Cancer Society, Inc., American Heart Association, Inc., Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundations, Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc., National Association for Mental Health, Inc., National Association for Retarded Children, Inc., National Multiple Sclerosis Society, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc.

February 28, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 5

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR MARCH 14, 1962

As I see it

WHEN I called, at the very outset of my administration, for initiative, responsibility, and energy in serving the public interest, the response from the career service was enthusiastic and eager. Federal career managers and employees have proved in the past 14 months that they are not wedded to static methods, that they welcome constructive change, and they can contribute in full measure to the reshaping of our organizations and processes in the interest of greater effectiveness.

Much has already been accomplished and many things are in the process of change as we move toward the lean, fit, and efficient establishment which I have set as a goal. Some management objectives I would like to stress for the coming year are these:

1. All possible economy of operation, consistent with effective discharge of proper governmental responsibilities.
2. Better coordinated utilization of Government resources on an interagency basis at every level.
3. Continued efforts to draw forth the best ideas, energies, and performance of all those engaged in Government work through effective manpower utilization and employee-management cooperation.
4. A continued and intensified search for quality in personnel recruitment and assignment, aided by strict application of the principle of equal employment opportunities in Government service.

Today our concern with man's environment ranges from the ocean floor to the stars. Since there are virtually no limits to the physical dimensions of the tasks set for us, we must identify and unshackle limitless creativity in the Government's career service. In every phase of Government operations we must be certain that we provide today's solution to today's problem.

—PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

630454°—62

Dr. Allene R. Jeanes, ARS scientist, and the first Department employee to receive the Federal Woman's Award.

USDA National Defense Board

The Department's defense readiness was further strengthened by the recent establishment of a USDA National Defense Board. This Board will assist in the review and appraisal of agency defense assignments, and will provide other help and counsel in coordinating the defense work of the Department.

Secretary Freeman's Special Assistant on Defense, Robert S. Reed, is chairman of the new Defense Board, with the following as members: Horace D. Godfrey, ASCS; S. R. Smith, AMS; Byron T. Shaw, ARS; E. T. York, FES; Howard Bertsch, FHA; Richard E. McArdle, FS; R. Lyle Webster, Inf.; Donald A. Williams, SCS; Harry C. Trelogan, SRS; and John C. Bagwell, OGC.

Federal Woman's Award

THE FIRST Department employee chosen to receive the Federal Woman's Award is Dr. Allene R. Jeanes, a carbohydrate chemist at the ARS Northern Utilization Research and Development Division Laboratory at Peoria, Ill. She was one of six women to receive the award this year. The Federal Woman's Award, given for the first time last year, is the only honor exclusively for the career women in the Federal Government.

The award, which cites Dr. Jeanes for "her pioneering chemical research on the starches and sugars obtained from cereal grain," was presented in Washington, D.C., February 27, at a banquet honoring the six women who were chosen for the award this year.

Dr. Jeanes won the award for her sustained contributions to the chemistry of microbial polysaccharides, including a prominent part in developing dextran, a product of sugar fermentation valuable as a blood plasma extender. This material, of particular value to the Armed Forces and civil defense when large quantities of plasma are needed, alleviates shock by holding water from body tissues as blood proteins do.

For her work on dextran, Dr. Jeanes also has won the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* and the Garvan Medal of the American Chemical Society for distinguished service to chemistry by a woman scientist.

Dr. Jeanes received her B.A. degree from Baylor University, Waco, Tex., where she was born; her M.A. from the University of California, Berkeley; and her Ph. D. from the University of Illinois.

After a year with the National Bureau of Standards, Dr. Jeanes, in 1941, was appointed to the Department's research laboratory at Peoria, where she has held progressively more responsible positions in a complex program of organic and biochemical research. She is presently working on products from grain fermentations to find valuable new or improved industrial materials.

Lewis M. West, of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS, was selected as "Jaycee of the Year" at Manteca, Calif., where he is inspector in charge.

Three new members of the RAD Advisory Committee include: Stanley Andrews, Alamo, Tex.; Ted Ericksen, Jr., Ukiah, Calif.; and Granville Turner, Toney, Ala.

Food and Agriculture

ABUNDANCE — Balance — Conservation—Development are at the same time the problems, challenge and opportunity for the next decade spelled out in the Department publication "Food and Agriculture—A Program for the 1960's."

In introducing the farm program for the future, Secretary Orville L. Freeman begins with this paragraph:

"For farmers in America, 1961 was the best year in nearly a decade. Yet American agriculture presents a puzzling contradiction—an outstanding success in terms of efficient production and in contribution to economic growth, but a serious problem in terms of farm income and budgetary costs. This riddle must be solved."

Later on in this same introductory statement, the Secretary adds, however, "A fresh start has been made in 1961—toward better lives for rural people and toward better farm programs. We approach the challenge of further improvement with optimism and gratitude. Having not only enough food and fiber—but too much at a given time or place—is less a problem than an opportunity. It is in that spirit that we present 'Food and Agriculture: A Program for the 1960's.'"

In part I the publication shows that we have an opportunity to shift unneeded crop land to recreation, to wilderness areas, and open green space—all important in meeting the outdoor needs of an urban people rich in the traditions of a rural history.

The opportunity ahead to improve the living conditions of people living in rural areas through such programs as rural areas development is outlined in part II. Part III goes into the opportunity to bring production more into balance to the benefit of both consumer and the farmer through greater exports and improved diets in this country.

Under the heading *Abundance: Programs for Food and People,* Part IV explains the Food Stamp Program being tried out in 6 pilot areas, the School Lunch Program and what is being done in foreign aid and direct distribution programs to improve the diets and living standards of the needy and underprivileged people of this and other countries.

Part V tells of the production explosion of some of our farm crops and programs to bring production into balance with consumer markets. How the Feed Grain Program and the Wheat and Cotton Programs are being used to attain this objective are shown.

Miss Hannah K. Dowell, new Chief of Personnel at the Berkeley, Calif., AMS western area administrative division office, was born in Canada but grew up in Minnesota. She graduated from the University of Minnesota and did advanced work there in the field of public administration. Her career in the Department began in February 1945 as a trainee classifier.

ARS award winner

Dr. Charles A. Zittle, ARS biochemist at the Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division laboratory at Wyndmoor, Pa., has had another honor added to his rapidly growing collection. His most recent was being selected as the "Federal Civil Servant of the Year" for the Philadelphia area.

He was honored for his research on the proteins of milk.

Last year, Dr. Zittle received the Department's *Superior Service Award* "for excellence in basic research on the chemistry of milk, particularly the interactions among the proteins and other components of milk which are related to the stability of milk concentrates."

In 1959, he received the coveted $1,000 Borden Award in the chemistry of milk.

A native of Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, Pa., Dr. Zittle received his B.S. degree from Franklin and Marshall Colege, where he majored in chemistry and biology. His Ph. D. degree in biochemistry was awarded by the University of California in 1934.

Samuel E. Work, of Uhrichsville, Ohio, has succeeded Joseph C. Dodson as agricultural attaché to Bangkok, Thailand. Mr. Dodson is the new agricultural attaché at Tokyo, Japan.

A record of 102 million recreation seekers visited our national forests during 1961. This was an average of 194 per minute.

The Department's new Boll Weevil Research Laboratory at State College, Miss., is to be dedicated March 22.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

Perhaps some persons, looking at the year-to-year progress of the Department from 1862 on, would think progress slow and groping. But if one looks at the Department 50 years after Lincoln complained that agriculture was represented in the Federal Establishment by a single clerk, then it is clear that truly amazing things had happened. The clerkship had exhibited the marvelous fecundity that comes from reproduction by mitotic division. The Department in 1912—50 years after it was established—claimed almost 14,000 employees, including within their number many of the distinguished scientists of the country and some of the best known. In addition to its staff in and around Washington, it had a field staff and had formed a cooperative relation with the colleges of agriculture in the States throughout the Nation. Moreover, it supervised experiment stations in Hawaii and other oversea possessions, and thus was, to an extent, an international institution. In some respects it had become a national university in that it conducted research in a large number of fields, and it sought to teach the Nation's farmers. It also served as a kind of agent for the agricultural colleges in the Federal Government and before Congress.

—From USDA Graduate School *Centennial* lecture "Profile of the USDA—First Fifty Years" by Vernon Carstensen, agricultural historian and associate dean, Graduate School, University of Wisconsin.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM

For fiscal year 1961, in USDA 1,439 cash awards were made for suggestions. Total cash, $57,765.

Herbert G. Persil, B&F.

ASC State Committees

Recent appointments and changes in ASC State Committees have been made:

Alabama—Frank E. Martin of Danville and Wheeler G. Foshee, Jr., of Red Level have been added to the State ASC Committee bringing the farmer membership up to 5.

Arizona—L. Stanley Shawler of Phoenix has replaced Carl E. Teeter as a member of the State Committee.

Massachusetts—Daniel J. Hart of Chelmsford has succeeded David F. Hayee of Brookfield as a member of the State Committee.

Mississippi—Orville E. Bostick of Golden is the new State ASC Chairman. He replaces Ethan A. Porter of Pattison who has resigned. Mr. Bostick was a former member of the committee. The new member is Edwin K. Bardin of Flora.

New Mexico—Paul M. Simmons of Stanley has been appointed as a new member of the State ASC Committee.

New York—Three new members of the State Committee: Joseph J. Sugden of Himrod, Chairman; Robert W. Plass of Pleasant Valley, and Floyd T. Kwiatkowski of Oswego as members.

Vermont—Raymond G. Rowley of Milton has succeeded Howard A. Foster of Salisbury as Committee chairman, and Jean Paul Bonneau of North Troy is the new member.

March 18–24 has been designated as National Wildlife Week.

Congressional internships

TWO OF the five Federal employees selected for the Internship in Congressional Operations are from the Department. The two chosen to work with the current session of Congress are David H. Askegaard, REA, and Herbert G. Persil, B&F.

Sponsored by the American Political Science Association and the Civil Service Commission, the internship permits the participants to work on the staffs of either committees or individual Members of Congress in both the House and Senate and to take part in weekly seminars.

Half of the 16 nominations for the internship made by all Federal agencies came from the Department.

The aim of the internship is to help outstanding career employees gain a thorough understanding of congressional operations, and the relations between Congress and the executive branch of the Federal Government. This is the first year the internship has been open to Government personnel.

Mr. Askegaard joined REA as an engineering trainee in 1940, and is now chief of the Program Analysis Branch, Controllers Division. He has had a wide variety of line and staff experience in the fields of engineering, organization and methods, borrower operation and management, budgeting and program analysis. He holds a degree in electrical engineering from North Dakota State College, and a Certificate for Graduate Study in Public Administration from the USDA Graduate School where he is now a member of the faculty.

Mr. Persil, a budget analyst in the Division of Estimates and Allotments in B&F, came to the Department in 1958 as a management intern. He has degrees in political science from the Loyola University of Chicago, where he lectured from 1956 to 1958, and from the University of Chicago. He is presently completing a dissertation for a Ph. D. in political science from the University of Chicago.

This internship will continue until the end of the present session of Congress.

The USDA Travel Club has scheduled a Caribbean Tour to include Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Haiti and Jamaica for April 5–14. Field employees are invited to join the Travel Club and participate in tours scheduled by the club. For further information write Mrs. Betty Brooks, WA Office, Room 1066 So. Bldg. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

David H. Askegaard, REA.

All in a day's work

Ezra E. Ruyle, in a recent issue of "The Zephyr"—the official newsletter of the AFGE meat inspection division, Lodge No. 44, at Chicago, Ill., explains the use of the "Bump Cap." According to Mr. Ruyle, a few months ago the white plastic "bump caps" were issued to meat inspection division employees assigned to post mortem and some allied departments.

Mr. Ruyle, safety representative, ARS Meat Inspection Division, at Chicago, was made an honorary member of the select group and received a "bump cap."

But he points out that instruction inside the cap states, "Bump cap is designed *only* for bump protection and not for impact protection."

After going into instructions on the use of the "bump cap," he concludes with, "Your safety representative urgently recommends the wearing of the bump cap to all those who do not wear safety helments. Of course, safety helments offer the best protection yet devised."

The Tongass National Forest in Alaska has an area of 25,067 square miles—larger than the State of West Virginia.

Suggestion award

AN ESTIMATED saving of $52,500, or an average of 15 hours of clerical time a year in 2,000 county offices, is the result expected from a work improvement suggestion by Warren A. Myers, staff assistant in the office of the Deputy Administrator, Emery E. Jacobs, for State and county operations in ASCS.

For this suggestion Mr. Myers recently received a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $915.

He devised a computation chart for determining diversions and permitted wheat acreage under the wheat stabilization program. It gives county offices a fast method of showing the farmer his alternate choices for participation in the 1962 program. The Agricultural Act of 1961 lowered the wheat marketing quota exemption from 15 acres to the smaller of 13.5 acres or the highest acreage planted for any 1 year during the 1959–61 period.

The act also provided that small farm participation in the wheat stabilization program can be based on either the farm allotment or the highest acreage in the 3-year period. This offers small farmers alternatives for participation. Showing these alternatives to farmers was a time-consuming operation. A fast method for making these computations is particularly significant, because of the large number of farms, more than 1,300,000, having wheat acreage of 15 acres or less.

Mr. Myers is a 46-year-old staff assistant in ASCS from Mount Morrison, Colo. He began his career in the Department at Fort Collins, Colo., as a recheck engineer in 1936. Since then, he has served as county supervisor and district fieldman in Colorado. He transferred to the Soil Bank Division of CSS in Washington, D.C., in September 1959. On the staff of a Deputy Administrator of ASCS, he is assigned to production programs on sugar, wool, wheat, and feed grain.

This is not Mr. Myers' first award since coming to the Department. He received a *Certificate of Merit* and $200 for outstanding work in administering the sugarbeet allotment program in Colorado in 1955.

Henry F. Lowe of Brooks, the new State Director of the Farmers Home Administration for Maine, was born on a farm and has been in Federal service over 22 years. He holds a B.S. degree in agriculture from the University of Maine, Orono. He succeeded Millard G. Otto, now deceased.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman presents a *Certificate of Merit* accompanied by a cash award of $915 to Warren A. Myers, staff assistant in the office of the Deputy Administrator, Emery E. Jacobs, ASCS, for a suggestion which will result in an estimated saving of $52,500 annually in county ASCS offices.

Performance rating

How would you rate "getting a performance rating?" In the replies to the questionnaire sent to 8,000 employees in August, 42 percent rated it "very important," 39 percent "fairly important" and 18 percent "not important."

This matter along with the replies to the other 54 questions asked in the questionnaire were discussed at the Personnel Policy Review meeting held in September. In replying to the questionnaire, many employees had indicated that they want performance ratings abolished. The meeting endorsed this sentiment and the Office of Personnel has set up an interagency task force which is now studying the question of performance ratings.

Other task forces currently following up the questionnaire and meeting by working on revisions of Department personnel policy include one on improvement of health services and information. In addition to the 83 percent rating "safe and healthful working conditions" as very important, 79 percent rated "provision for prompt medical care when injured or becoming ill on the job" the same.

Complete results of the questionnaire are available from the Office of Personnel to any employee.

Safety steps

The Department's stepped-up emphasis on safety is getting a boost from a new Department-wide form used by supervisors to report accidents.

The Personnel Policy Review Meeting last fall called for "complete reporting" of accidents. This was made possible by revisions in the administrative regulations as well as by the new form. The form requests more data than earlier forms.

These data will help agencies and the Office of Personnel plan for accident prevention. The form is coded, and an IBM card has been devised for electronic processing of the data.

The output per man-hour in U.S. agriculture has doubled in the past 10 years.

March 14, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 6

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR MARCH 28, 1962

As I see it

WE STAND today at the dawn of an age of abundance. Science and technology have progressed so far that, for the first time in the history of man, we can see the possibility of the conquest of hunger and cold and the other physical and natural hazards of life for all men everywhere.

And within the United States of America this possibility has become a reality. We no longer simply produce as a means to the end of supplying needs. . . .

Our breakthrough in the production of power is so great that our greatest fear today is that we have at hand power greater than we can trust men to control. We have the scientific know-how to relieve men, women, and children of the backbreaking drudgery of physically difficult jobs. "Megaton" is replacing "horsepower" as a measure of energy.

Automation is another breakthrough. Our use of machines to run machines—our perfection of mechanical brains—promises a revolution of much greater economic, social, and political consequences than those which followed the industrial revolution. . . .

Science and technology in this new age have produced almost incredible power to destroy, but they have also opened the door to an age of plenty of which our fathers never even dreamed. We can meet the challenge of this age of space and power and abundance only if we uphold the ideal of brotherhood and adapt our social and economic institutions to direct the power that man has created in the interest of mankind.

Let us resolve to meet this challenge.

—Orville L. Freeman

Cash awards, trophies, and medals will be presented to winners in 4-H Clubs, FFA, collegiate, adult and foreign divisions of the 11th International land, pasture, and range judging contests set for May 3-4 at Oklahoma City, Okla.

632287°—62

John P. Duncan, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Stabilization.

Norman J. Pettipaw of Fairhaven, Mass., has succeeded Grover C. Chappell as agricultural attaché in Tel Aviv, Israel. Mr. Pettipaw has been assistant agricultural attaché in Rome, Italy, since July 1957. Before coming to the Department in 1954, he was an instructor in the department of agricultural economics at the University of Massachusetts.

John V. Nord has succeeded Howard G. Eisaman as Market Administrator for the southeastern Florida Federal milk marketing order, which regulates the handling of milk in that area. His office address—801-803 Sweet Building, Fort Lauderdale.

Bert G. Clifford of Unity has succeeded Stanley H. Blanchard of Cumberland Center as Chairman of the Maine ASC State Committee.

Agencies realigned

SECRETARY Orville L. Freeman recently realigned a number of Department agencies in a new group and designated Assistant Secretary John P. Duncan, Jr.—formerly Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Foreign Agriculture—as Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Stabilization.

Under his general supervision are the following agencies: Agricultural Marketing Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and Commodity Exchange Authority.

The Foreign Agricultural Service is under the general supervision and direction of Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy. The Under Secretary is also President of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

James T. Ralph, former Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Stabilization, has accepted an assignment as agricultural attaché to the Philippines.

USDA scientist elected

Dr. C. S. Holton, a plant pathologist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture stationed at the Washington State University, Pullman, is president-elect of the American Phytopathological Society. He will automatically become president in 1963.

Dr. Holton is project leader of the Department's regional smut research laboratory located at Pullman. Staff members of this laboratory were honored in 1960 by the Department's *Superior Service Award* "for conducting basic and applied research on bunt, a major disease of wheat, leading to the development of practical control measures which improve efficiency of wheat production and market quality of the grain."

Dr. Holton and his coworkers made a major contribution to smut control in the Pacific Northwest by discovering that hexachlorobenzene would control soilborne as well as seedborne smut spores. The unit also collaborated with the Washington State University and Department plant breeders in developing smut-resistant wheat varieties by testing all experimental varieties for smut resistance.

Lachlan M. "Locke" Stewart, Forest Service Region I air operations officer, was recently presented a Regional Performance Award and check for $300 for "his exemplary record over many years in developing and coordinating region-wide aerial fire control activities."

Arthur Gieser, supervisor of aircraft operations, ARS Plant Pest Control Division.

E. R. McIntyre—historian

Former editor of *USDA* Employee News Bulletin, Elwood R. McIntyre has been referred to as the "chief architect" of the recently published 50-year history of cooperative extension in Wisconsin.

In the "Preface," Henry L. Ahlgren, associate director of extension at the University of Wisconsin, lauds Mr. McIntyre's work in these words:

"We gratefully acknowledge and extend our special thanks to E. R. McIntyre for his skillful and talented efforts as the chief architect of this history of our Service. His personal knowledge and acquaintenceship with many of the members of our staff, and his warm understanding of our objectives and programs, has made this a truly living history in which we can all take great pride."

The 286-page history—"Fifty Years of Cooperative Extension in Wisconsin, 1912–1962"—is divided into 15 chapters covering the progress of extension service in this past half century.

In Chapter 1—The Past Is Prologue—Mr. McIntyre goes back to the 1862-to-1882 period to lay a background for future developments. His concluding chapter—"Better Land and Wiser Usage"—brings us up to date to the establishment of five parks in line with President Kennedy's proposed use of lands not needed to produce food and fiber.

Sandwiched in between these chapters is a wealth of information on what has been going on in Cooperative Extension in the "Badger" State.

Buy E Bonds for Security

USDA pilot aids Israeli

A U.S. Department of Agriculture pilot has been helping agricultural pilots in Israel improve safety during aerial insecticide operations. Arthur Gieser, supervisor of aircraft operations for the ARS Plant Pest Control Division, has returned from Israel where he advised the Israeli Department of Civil Aviation on revisions of air safety regulations and on maintenance and operation of agricultural aircraft. One of his recommendations was to establish safety training schools for agricultural pilots.

Although the primary goal of Gieser's visit was to increase safety, he also advised the Israeli on improving the efficiency of aerial application through equipment modifications. He supervised demonstrations to improve the uniformity and penetration of insecticide applications, reduce the quantity of insecticide carriers, and increase the hours of aircraft operation logged daily.

Mr. Gieser's assignment was arranged by the Agency for International Development. His trip was made at the request of the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture following a series of fatal accidents during crop-dusting operations in that country.

New USDA films

Volunteer Fireman—FS—Region 9—19 min.—color.

Realm of the Wild (revision)—FS—25 min.—color.

U.S. Food Showcase in London—FAS—TV short—2½ min.—black and white.

Screwworm—ARS—TV short—2½ min.—black and white.

Billionth Dollar Payment—REA—TV short—4 min.—black and white.

Turkey Marketing Order—ASCS—TV short—3½ min.—black and white.

School Lunch Program—(Secretary Freeman)—AMS—TV short—3½ min.—black and white.

New Way To Wash Away Germs—ARS—TV short—1½ min.—black and white.

Cattle-Sheep Get Together—ARS—TV short—1½ min.—black and white.

TV series on Southern Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Program—FS—two 1-min. spots and two 20-sec. spots—black and white.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM

Employee suggestions help turn the wheels of progress.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

One man who planted a virtual field of seeds in plans, ideas, and achievements which have contributed to the growth and development of the U.S. Department of Agriculture was James Wilson of Iowa. Better known as "Tama Jim," because of his vigorous activities to improve Tama County in his home State, he served as Secretary of Agriculture from March 6, 1897, to March 5, 1913—16 years.

Under his administration the present Administration Building was planned and the East and West wings completed. As Henry A. Wallace tells the story, Secretary Wilson asked for an appropriation of $2,500,000, but Congress pared this down to $1,500,000. So, as former Secretary of Agriculture Wallace puts it: "This canny old Scot—he was born in Ayrshire—obtained from the Congress an insufficient appropriation to build the building the way he wanted it. He decided to build one wing on the east and one on the west, leaving the center open, figuring that some day the gap would have to be closed."

It was, but not until March 1930.

U.S. food miracle

Another chapter has been chalked up in the *Great Success Story of American Agriculture.*

From an acreage only slightly more than the smallest harvested acreage of record, U.S. farmers in 1961 produced a crop only 2 percent under the record-breaking crop of 1960.

According to the Statistical Reporting Service of the Department, U.S. farmers planted 310 million acres in 1961, nearly 5 percent less than in 1960 and harvested about 296 million acres, just over the record low of 295 million in the drought year of 1934.

Aerial survey pioneer

AIRPLANES are used for many important jobs in the U.S. Department of Agriculture today. They are taken for granted for dusting large areas with insecticides or for aerial mapping and any number of other jobs. Forty years ago, however, their use was viewed with a great deal of skepticism.

One of the pioneers was Walter J. Buckhorn of the U.S. Forest Service. He had an idea. When he was first employed by the Department back in the 1920's on forest insect survey and control projects, he believed that airplanes could be used to obtain better and less costly surveys than the ground methods then in use.

He emphasized that early suppression is the key to control of insect outbreaks. The aerial survey would help do this. He believed so strongly in his idea that he purchased an airplane and became a pilot and airplane mechanic to demonstrate its practicability.

Loss of the airplane in a crash in which Mr. Buckhorn was not involved postponed the day of aerial surveys for 20 years. While it caused a long delay, it never caused this pioneer to lose faith in the use of the airplane for such surveys. He kept urging its adoption for insect surveys.

Always a realist and teamworker, Mr. Buckhorn did not hold back until his idea was adopted. He contributed much to the success of ground surveys which for many years provided the only available information on insect outbreaks in the forest of Oregon and Washington.

Finally in 1947, this determined man developed and carried out the first comprehensive aerial survey of forest insect outbreaks in the West. Starting in an open-cockpit aircraft—reminiscent of the barnstorming days of the 1920's—he gradually perfected effective aerial survey methods. Since then he has been the principal aerial observer for the survey which annually covers the entire forested area of Oregon and Washington.

Aerial mapping procedures developed by Mr. Buckhorn have been generally adopted by private, State, and Federal timber-managing agencies. But it took someone with an idea and persistence to accomplish it.

In Colorado, Dewey Carnahan of Kiowa is the new Chairman of the State ASC Committee and Charles L. Hanavan, Jr., of Cheyenne Wells, and Arther Isgar of Hesperus are members.

Walter J. Buckhorn, Forest Service.

New officers of the San Juan, P.R., USDA Club for 1962 are: Virgilio Rabainne, AMS, president; Samuel Rodriguez, FHA, vice president; Miguel D. Hudo, ASCS, treasurer; and Eva Saavedra, ASCS, secretary.

The USDA Travel Club has scheduled a New York City theater party tour for April 27–29. Two Broadway hits, "Camelot" and "Mary, Mary" are listed for the tour.

In the 79 years since the Civil Service Act was approved Jan. 16, 1883, we have grown from a nation of 54 million people to one of 185 million.

Where we live

Earth—The Stuff of Life by Dr. Firman E. Bear is more than just another book on soils. As Dr. Bear says in the Preface, "The primary purpose of the book is to bring the beneficence of nature into focus, as it was when man took over, as it is now, and as it could be if nature were more fully understood and aided by man."

Beginning in chapter 1 with "The Soil Beneath Our Feet," the author discusses in simple language the nature of soil, how it was formed and the different kinds of soil upon the earth.

In his next chapter he tells of the earth itself as "a minute fragment of a universe that is believed to have come into existence as a result of a cataclysmic explosion of a single mass of highly concentrated matter some 10 billion years ago." He then traces the earth through its various geological ages to our present one.

In following chapters he discusses the ever changing face of the earth, life within the soil, the breath of life, the rain that falls upon us, our place in the sun, salts of ancient seas, a blade of grass, the soil in man, the man with the plow, the country beautiful, concluding with land, food, and people.

This 238-page book is published by the University of Oklahoma Press. The author is well known to many Department employees, particularly those engaged in soils research.

Members of the ERS food stamp research team which recently received Certificates of Merit for exceptional competence and resourcefulness in organizing and carrying out research to evaluate the economic impact of the pilot food stamp plan. Bottom row—left to right—Carl R. Twining, Robert E. Frye, William S. Hoofnagle, Robert B. Reese, and Nick Haves. Second row—left to right—Hugh M. Smith, James L. Hannan, C. Milton Anderson, Robert G. Martin, Kenneth E. Anderson, Thomas E. Brooks, and Michael G. Van Dress. The food stamp program was introduced on a pilot basis in mid-1961 and the market development branch of ERS was charged with appraising the effect of the program upon food consumption and food-buying practices of low-income families as well as evaluating its impact on retail food sales and the retail food industry.

Congressional program

FOUR ASCS officials have begun a unique program to learn more about Congress and its relationship with the Department. They will spend 6 weeks each on detail to Kenneth Birkhead, Assistant to Secretary Freeman for congressional liaison. They will report on committee hearings, prepare briefs on proposed legislation, and attend sessions of Congress.

The four are Frank W. Clayton, Lloyd I. Holmes, Allan M. Lackey, and Hartman Rector, Jr. An FHA employee who was also slated to participate has been detailed overseas temporarily.

Mr. Clayton is an agriculturist with the Conservation Analysis Division. He was program assistant in the Delaware State Office from 1947 until 1955. In 1960 he received a citation from the Soil Conservation Society of America for his work with schools in developing conservation material for curriculums.

Mr. Holmes is an Assistant Branch Chief and agricultural economist in the Programs Analysis Branch, Oils and Peanut Division. He is also executive secretary of the USDA Peanut Price Support Differential Industry Advisory Committee.

Mr. Lackey has been a program specialist in the Conservation Programs Division of ASCS for 2 years. He was formerly head program specialist at the Ohio State CSS—now ASCS—State Office.

Mr. Rector has been a staff assistant to the Deputy Administrator for Conservation, ASCS, since March 1958. Prior to that he had been an agronomist, farm operator, and naval aviator.

New book for supervisors

William Van Dersal, SCS Assistant Administrator for Management, has authorized a new book entitled *The Successful Supervisor*. The author is also an instructor at the USDA Graduate School. He has written a number of bulletins, leaflets and brochures on supervision and management which are used widely in SCS and other agencies of the Department in management training schools. The new book has been published by Harper & Brothers.

Raymond J. Kerstetter of Freeburg, Pa., has been appointed State FHA Director for Pennsylvania. He fills the vacancy created by the transfer of the former State Director, George Hummer, to the FHA national staff.

The four ASCS officials selected for special training in congressional procedures and Department of Agriculture relationships with the legislature. In the upper left is Frank W. Clayton: upper right, Lloyd I. Holmes; lower left, Allan M. Lackey; and lower right, Hartman Rector, Jr.

AMS manager cited

John L. McCollum, AMS area manager of the cotton branch, Dallas, Tex., recently received the Department's *Superior Performance* award and a check for $250 for his conscientious attention to the programs of the cotton division and maintenance of smooth working relations with the cotton trade and the general public.

Mr. McCollum has been with the Department since June 1928. After serving in various capacities in Washington, Memphis, and Atlanta, he was assigned to the Dallas office in 1942 as senior economist with the U.S. quality statistical work. When this work was transferred to Washington, D.C., in 1944, he was named area manager of the cotton office at Dallas and has served in that capacity since.

Plentiful foods

USDA's April list:

Featured—Turkeys.

Other plentifuls—Eggs, potatoes, canned freestone peaches, honey, vegetable fats and oils, and milk and dairy products.

"Whose Woods These Are," a major book about our national forests by Michael Frome, is scheduled for publication May 18.

By the way

DURING this *Centennial Year* of the founding of the U.S. Department of Agriculture there will be much looking back over the past century. We will recall that on May 15, 1862, Abraham Lincoln signed the act creating the Department. Comparisons will be made with conditions "down on the farm" in those days with conditions on our farms today.

We will eulogize the great men and women who have pioneered in the various phases of the many services provided by the Department in 1962: The works of such pioneers as W. O. Atwater in the field of nutritional research; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley who cleared the way for our present Food and Drug Act; Gifford Pinchot and the establishment of National Forests; Hugh Bennett in arousing a Nation to the necessity of conserving our soil and water resources; and many others will be recalled.

Today with the abundance of food and other agricultural products available to consumers at lower real costs than at any time in the past, we may well ask; what will the next 100 years bring?

"The past is prologue." The past is but the foundation upon which we build for the future. The challenge of the years ahead call for new pioneers—men and women who dare to venture beyond the boundaries of our present knowledge and methods.

With population in this country increasing at the rate of 340 per hour, will the abundance of today continue? With highways, industrial developments and the "urban spread" gulping our land resources at the rate of about a million acres a year, where will we find the soil on which to produce for the future?

No doubt, as in the past, problems will confront agriculture which are not even being considered today.

And our hope for the future, as in the past, is that men and women will meet these challenges. Boys and girls now in high school—or even yet unborn—will "rise to the occasion" with the courage and leadership to meet new problems.

March 28, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 7

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR APRIL 11, 1962

As I see it

IN THE Agricultural Marketing Service, every two weeks we distribute a little publication called "Communicate." This sums up for our co-workers the discussions that take place at the administrator's bi-weekly staff meetings—and thus, I hope, lives up to its title.

This concept—"communicate"—is one of the cornerstones of my personal philosophy and one that I believe is necessary in any organization, private or governmental.

For no matter how well any agency is organized, no matter how eager and capable its participants, no matter how sound its policies or how well documented its procedures, it cannot succeed without effective communication.

By this I mean, of course, more than distributing notes on staff meetings. I mean providing that every employee, at whatever level he may be employed, has all the information he needs to do his job to the fullest, to enable him to grow toward greater responsibilities, and to make him an effective representative of his agency and his government.

And, more than this, I mean two-way communication—not only from headquarters outward, but, just as important, "feed-back" from employees across the country. Such information is essential if administration is to do its job well.

The responsibility for good communication, then, rests with *all* of us. I firmly believe that this is a goal toward which we all must strive—that there is no substitute for a good understanding of each other and of mutual problems. Only if we do a good job of communicating with the public can our programs and services be effectively and fully utilized—and our goals of public service be adequately carried out.

—S. R. Smith, Administrator,
Agricultural Marketing Service

Edward P. Cliff, New Forest Service Chief

Heavey to Head CEA Office

John T. Heavey was named Exchange Supervisor in charge of the Commodity Exchange Authority New Orleans Office effective March 1. He succeeds William D. Espy who is retiring after 25 years as New Orleans Supervisor of the CEA office.

Alex C. Caldwell, CEA Administrator, said that Mr. Heavey's appointment is part of the merit program which aims to promote within the Department when qualified personnel are available. Mr. Heavey entered the Department in 1945 as a CEA accountant in New Orleans. Since 1957 he has been chief accountant there, conducting and supervising CEA audits of commodity brokerage firms in the Southern and Southwestern States. Mr. Heavey studied at Tulane University and Soule College.

Cliff New Chief Forester

A TRADITION as old as the Forest Service itself is that the chief of the agency is a career forester. Secretary Freeman upheld that 57-year pattern by appointing Edward P. Cliff to succeed Dr. Richard E. McArdle as Chief Forester.

Mr. Cliff has served 32 years with the Forest Service and was an assistant chief under Dr. McArdle for 10 years. In charge of National Forest Resource Management during that time, Mr. Cliff also became thoroughly acquainted with research and with cooperative State and private forestry programs.

In the last 10 years, with direct responsibility for managing the Nation's National Forests, Mr. Cliff provided leadership in coordinating the multiple use management of the National Forest resources. This work included developing camping and picnic facilities for National Forest visitors to accommodate an increase from 33 million visitors in 1952 to 102 million last year, improved grazing opportunities through reseeding of range lands, and doubling the cut of National Forest timber from 4½ billion to 8½ billion board feet.

A native of Heber City, Utah, he was graduated from the College of Forestry, Utah State University, in 1931. He entered the Forest Service the same year as a range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington. He progressed through various assignments to supervisor of the Siskiyou and Fremont National Forests in Oregon. He had a tour of duty in Washington as assistant director of range management, but returned to the West as assistant regional forester in charge of Range and Wildlife Management in the Intermountain Region at Ogden, Utah. In 1950, he became regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region at Denver where he helped achieve better relations with western stockmen using grazing allotments on National Forests.

The new chief forester has long been affiliated with a number of professional societies in the natural resource conservation field.

A student of American history and geographic landmarks, Mr. Cliff for 10 years has been USDA representative on the Interdepartmental Board on Geographic Names. In 1961, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall appointed him chairman of the Board.

Dr. McArdle, 63, retired March 17, after 39 years of Federal Service, 10 of them as head of the Forest Service.

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Aid for storm victims

THE NORTHEASTER, which struck the east coast March 6, 1962, left destruction from Long Island, New York, to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. Weather observers failed to predict the intensity of the storm's force, but once it was evident, emergency food distribution procedures of the USDA went into effect.

Officials of AMS's Food Distribution Division alerted local education and welfare officials to their pre-established authority to release USDA-donated foods in local schools, institutions, and family distribution depots for mass feeding operations. Even a partial listing of disaster areas where USDA-donated food was used shows its important dual role under normal conditions and in emergencies.

An example of the more dramatic activities in which AMS personnel was involved occurred in North Carolina where FDD officials worked with State Commodity Distribution personnel to get foods—by helicopters, by 10-wheel National Guard trucks, 4-wheel drive jeeps, weasel and duck, and by ferry—to completely isolated families on the Outer Banks from Duck to Cape Hatteras.

About 600 evacuees in Virginia's Bay View and Ocean View Elementary Schools in Norfolk County, received donated food. Over 22,450 pounds of donated commodities were shipped into the eastern shore area from stocks on hand in the Norfolk City Schools. These supplies were supplemented with 37,500 pounds of donated food from stocks in the District of Columbia.

A mass feeding center was set up in Berlin, Maryland, at the Stephen Decatur High School where, using USDA-donated food, 350 meals were served in four days. Additional food was made available to between 75–100 families who would need food after the emergency.

The story was the same in Delaware and New Jersey. Five evacuation centers were set up in Delaware. Mass feeding operations in school lunchrooms using USDA-donated foods served about 300 storm victims. Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons were fed at emergency shelters in New Jersey.

Foods included nonfat dry milk, butter, cheese, rice, beans, lard, peanut butter, flour, cornmeal, chopped meat, and rolled wheat.

The incidents mentioned here are incomplete and final reports have not yet been received.

Hiram D. Whittemore (center), ARS engineer, receives a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award from Mills H. Byron (left), leader, and W. M. Bruce, chief, harvesting and farm processing branch, ARS, for developing and constructing a kenaf harvester-ribboner.

Pan American Day

APRIL 14, 1962 is the 72d anniversary of the establishment of the American Republics of our inter-American system, now known as the Organization of American States.

President John F. Kennedy has proclaimed this date as Pan American Day and the week of April 8–14 as Pan American Week.

In his *Proclamation,* the President points out that the people and the Government of the United States are allied with their good neighbors, and other free Republics of this Hemisphere, in their resolution to remain free and their obligation to defend the foundations of freedom.

He added, "The free peoples of this Hemisphere have likewise joined in an Alliance for Progress with the objective of homes, work and land, health and schools for all citizens, so that freedom may be assured an environment in which it can develop and stay strong."

He added further that the United States of America throughout the 72 years of our alliance with the "American States" has staunchly supported these ideals of cooperation for the common good and solidarity for the common safeguard basic to our inter-American system.

In support of the President's Proclamation, Secretary Orville L. Freeman said, "I stand with the President in urging every employee of the Department to join in the commemoration of Pan American Day and Pan American Week because of the great importance of inter-American friendship to our welfare and that of our sister Republics."

President to Address Food Forum

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy is scheduled to address the 3-day World Food Forum which opens in Washington, D.C., May 15.

The Forum will commemorate the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 100th anniversary. Food and agricultural leaders will study the past, present and future of world agriculture, aiming to develop ideas to eliminate hunger and promote adequate nutrition throughout the world.

President Kennedy's address is expected to be given at a banquet at 8 p.m., May 15.

Attendance at the banquet will include: Cabinet members, Congressional leaders, U.S. agency heads, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of agriculture, business, education, labor, and scientific societies.

About 1,500 national and international leaders have been invited to participate in the Forum. The plenary meetings and banquet will be at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

The first plenary session will open at 10 a.m. May 15, with Secretary Freeman presiding, and will examine agriculture as a moving force in a century of economic growth. Its theme will be "Agriculture's Contribution to Better Living in the United States."

Second day of the Forum will be devoted to U.S. agriculture's present achievements, and their relation to world agricultural trade and the emerging nations. The third and final session will look to world agriculture of the future and American agriculture's contribution to it.

The Forum will inaugurate Centennial observance of the Agriculture Department's creation May 15, 1862, through enabling legislation signed by President Lincoln. Theme of the Centennial is "America's Strength Depends Upon a Progressive Agriculture."

"During the Centennial observance," Secretary of Agriculture Freeman said, "we shall undertake to tell Americans and the world about the great contribution our farmers are making, both to our own national welfare, and to the welfare of developing nations eager to move forward with our help.

"From our farms we are sending them desperately needed food, knowledge of modern methods, and—perhaps most important of all—an example of what man can do in freedom."

This signing of an agreement between the Department and the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL–CIO, marked a new milestone in Federal employee-management relations. Seated (left to right) are James A. Campbell, National President, AFGE; Charles S. Murphy, Under Secretary of Agriculture; and Dr. Byron T. Shaw, Administrator, Agricultural Research Service. Standing (left to right) are Joseph M. Robertson, Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; C. H. Pals, Chief, Meat Inspection Division, ARS; Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel, USDA; Robert L. Hill, Office of Personnel, USDA; and Frederick Wilde, National Joint Council of Meat Inspection Lodges.

Labor Union policy

FIRST exclusive representation to a labor union by a Federal agency under President Kennedy's Executive Order 10988 was granted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to a unit of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL–CIO.

USDA accorded exclusive representation to the AFGE's National Joint Council of Meat Inspection Lodges for all the Department's meat inspectors, with the exception of veterinarians and supervisors. The action was approved by Under Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy in a letter to James A. Campbell, National President, AFGE, Washington, D.C.

Covered in the recognition given the AFGE unit are 2,472 meat inspectors in about 1,500 slaughter houses and processing plants across the Nation. A substantial majority of these inspectors are members of AFGE.

Criteria for agreements such as USDA's are set forth in White House Executive Order 10988, "Employee-Management Cooperation in the Federal Service," issued by President Kennedy Jan. 17. It provides for Government recognition of employee organizations.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman issued a memorandum Jan. 18 in which he gave "my strong personal endorsement" to the order, and called for its implementation within USDA.

AFGE's National Joint Council of Meat Inspection Lodges will represent all USDA employees within jurisdiction of the agreement, and will negotiate with USDA management on terms of employment and on working conditions. This will include grievances, safety, tours of duty, vacation schedules, and other matters not fixed by law and regulation.

As a condition for the agreement, the union must agree not to assert the right to strike, and must not discriminate in its activities on the basis of race, color, or religion.

The next step will be drafting of a written collective bargaining agreement between the union and USDA setting forth negotiable points, who will represent the union, and so on.

USDA officials directly involved in this milestone Government recognition of a labor union include Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Joseph M. Robertson; Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel; Dr. Byron T. Shaw, Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service; Dr. C. H. Pals, Director of the ARS Meat Inspection Division; and John P. McAuley, ARS Personnel Director.

Get the Safety habit.

Job Opportunity Parley

A TWO-DAY employment opportunity conference was held recently in the Department with the deans of agriculture of 16 former Negro land-grant colleges. Accompanying the deans were four presidents of these colleges and a representative of Tuskegee Institute.

The conference was called by Secretary Freeman to provide a two-way educational exchange, enabling the deans to become better acquainted with USDA programs, personnel needs, and merit hiring policy, as well as providing an opportunity for Department officials to learn more about the colleges and to find ways of stimulating more of their graduates to seek USDA employment.

Secretary Freeman pointed out that the Department has a big job to do in assuring continued abundance, balancing production with demand, promoting conservation of land and water resources, and initiating and expanding programs for the development of human resources and the elimination of rural poverty.

"We want to counsel with you," he said, "in obtaining able, well-trained, and effective graduates of your college who can help provide leadership and direction in carrying out phases of these and other programs of the Department."

Other speakers on the program were: John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman, Civil Service Commission; John G. Feild, Executive Director, the President's Committee on Equal Emplyoment Opportunity; Dr. Eli Ginzberg, professor of economics at Columbia University; Dean L. A. Potts of Tuskegee who is serving as an assistant to Secretary Freeman; Under Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy; Assistant Secretary Frank J. Welch; Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson; and Personnel Director Carl B. Barnes.

The land-grant colleges represented were: Alabama A. and M.; Arkansas A.M. & N.; Delaware State; Florida A. & M. University; Fort Valley, Ga., State; Kentucky State; Southern University of Louisiana; Maryland State; Alcorn, Miss., A & M.; Lincoln University, Mo.; North Carolina A. & T.; Langston, Okla., University; South Carolina State; Tennessee A. & I. State University; Prairie View, Texas, A. & M.; and Virginia State.

Ralph Hudspeth of Route 1, St. Jose, is a new member of the Arkansas State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASCS) Committee.

4-H Conference

"BUILDING On Our American Heritage" will headline activities at this year's National 4–H Conference, April 21 to 27 in Washington, D.C. About 200 older 4–H'ers, accompanied by about 100 State 4–H leaders, will be housed and hold most of their meetings at the National 4–H Club Center, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, on the Maryland edge of the Nation's Capital.

Attending general assemblies, participating in discussion groups, taking tours to national shrines, and engaging in other educational programs will be two girls and two boys from each of the 50 States and Puerto Rico. The 4–H'ers, representing the country's 2,296,000 club members, were chosen by their States for outstanding achievement, personal growth, demonstrated leadership ability, community service, and citizenship endeavors.

A topic a day will lead the high-ranking youth through the week, starting Easter Sunday with "Building Toward Excellence on Our Spiritual Heritage," and continuing through "Our Historical Heritage" on Monday, "Cultural Heritage," Tuesday; "Political Heritage," Wednesday; "Economic Heritage," Thursday; and "Educational Heritage," Friday.

While the young men and women follow a full schedule, 4–H staff members and other professional leaders from all the states will conduct their own official annual meeting to study youth program development, problems, and professional improvement.

Aim of the Conference for delegates will be greater understanding of elements comprising worthy citizenship and constructive leadership to which each aspires. With focus on the past—influencing patterns for the future—findings and conclusions of the weeklong citizenship and leadership training opportunity will become a guide for action in the 95,000 4–H Clubs across America.

During the Conference, ten persons prominent in business, industry, and educational fields making notable contributions to 4–H will be cited as "Partners in 4–H."

The Cooperative Extension Service will direct the Conference, the 32d to be held, with major assistance from the National 4–H Service Committee, Chicago; and the National 4–H Foundation headquartered at the Center here.

"O'er the ramparts we watch!" During the 4–H Conference to be held in Washington, D.C., April 21–27, the 4–H flag will fly with "Old Glory" on the flagpole over the Administration Building. It was flown from this honored place for the first time in 1961 during the 4–H Conference.

Law Day, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT Kennedy has proclaimed May 1, 1962 as Law Day, U.S.A. Congress in a joint resolution approved April 7, 1961, designated the first day of May, each year, for this holiday.

The President's Proclamation cited the rule of law as a vital bulwark in the struggle for individual freedom, human dignity, and justice for all. It described the strength of the rule of law in our country as being of fundamental importance to the Nation and to its hopes of building an enduring world peace.

Secretary Freeman, in emphasizing the role which Department employees should play, said:

"The Department of Agriculture is engaged in the conduct of many programs founded upon the law as an expression of the will of the people. Employees are urged to evidence the spirit of Law Day in their daily work contacts not only on Law Day but throughout the year.

"I have again asked the General Counsel to bring this matter to the attention of his attorneys in the field with the request that they cooperate with local bar associations and other participating organizations in observance of Law Day."

Honor the laws of the land.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

Secretary of Agriculture Jeremiah M. Rusk in his report to the President in the 1889 Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture had this to say about publications:

"One of the first conclusions forced upon me, after a careful review of the valuable work of the several divisions of the Department in its application to the economy of agriculture, was the absolute necessity for prompt and effectual means of reaching the class the Department was primarily designed to serve, i.e., the farmers. The very essence of the duties devolving on this Department of the Government is that its results shall be promptly made available to the public by a comprehensive scheme of publication. Time and expense, ability and experience, lavished on the work of this Department can have no practical results unless we can lay their conclusions promptly before the people who need them."

Frost Named to RAD Committee

George T. Frost of Ogden, Utah, was appointed to the Advisory Committee on Rural Areas Development, March 9. Chairman of the Weber County Board of Commissioners, he is a director of the National Association of County Officials and a member of the executive committee of the Utah State Association of County Officials.

April 11, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 8

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN
USDA
FOR APRIL 25, 1962

Honor Awards Program

THE DEPARTMENT'S sixteenth annual *Honor Awards Ceremony* will be held at 10:30 a.m., Friday, May 18, 1962, at the Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument Grounds. Employees to receive the Department's *Distinguished and Superior Service Awards* will be honored. Department employees who have completed 40 or more years of Federal Service on May 15, 1962, will also be recognized.

Membership of the 1962 Distinguished and Superior Service Award Committees, appointed to review agency nominations, is as follows:

Distinguished Service Award Committee—John P. Duncan, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Chairman; John T. Caldwell, Chancellor, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N.C.; Robert E. Hampton, U.S. Civil Service Commissioner; Joseph E. Winslow, The White House; Willard W. Cochrane, Director, Agricultural Economics; and Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel.

Superior Service Award Committee—William B. Davey, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Little Rock, Ark.; E. C. Elting, Deputy Administrator, Research Planning and Coordination, Agricultural Research Service; Henry G. Herrell, Deputy Administrator for Management, Agricultural Marketing Service; Charles F. Kiefer, Executive Director, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics; Joseph G. Knapp, Administrator, Farmer Cooperative Service; E. T. York, Jr., Administrator, Federal Extension Service; and Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel.

Alternate arrangements are planned to hold the Ceremony indoors at the Departmental Auditorium between 12th and 14th Streets on Constitution Avenue if the weather is inclement.

Raymond A. Ioanes, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service

Forecast

Time will continue to be worth what you buy with it.
Reputations will continue to be made by many acts and be lost by one.
Friends will continue to be made by being friendly.
Go-givers will become the best go-getters.
The "extra-mile" of effort will have no traffic jams.
Performance will continue to outsell promises.
Enthusiasm will be as contagious as ever.
Know-how will continue to surpass guess-how.
Trust, not tricks, will continue to last longer.
Quality will continue to be prized as a precious possession.

FAS Administrator

RAYMOND A. IOANES, new Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, brings to his post a keen interest and a wealth of experience in foreign agricultural operations. Prior to his present assignment, he was Associate Administrator of FAS.

The appointment of Mr. Ioanes to head FAS was another step upward in his Department career which began in 1940, and which has been marked by outstanding leadership in many major agricultural programs.

The new Administrator has long been active in shaping agricultural export policies and activities. These have included foreign market development; the movement of U.S. agricultural products to newly developing countries under the Food for Peace program, and the foreign supply requirement programs of the former Production and Marketing Administration.

During the past year he has devoted special attention in both the United States and Europe to problems involving exports to the European Common Market.

From 1945 to 1948, Mr. Ioanes served with the Food and Agriculture Division of the U.S. Military Government in Western Germany, working with the occupying powers and German authorities on civilian feeding operations. In 1948, he became Chief of the Division under General Lucius Clay.

He is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and he has a B.A. degree from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He is married and has two daughters.

Mr. Ioanes succeeded Robert C. Tetro as FAS Administrator. Mr. Tetro has accepted an assignment as U.S. agricultural attache to Italy.

Library renamed

In commemoration of its 100th anniversary, Secretary Orville L. Freeman has renamed the Department's Agricultural Library as the National Agricultural Library in recognition of its traditional nationwide responsibilities and services.

When the U.S. Department of Agriculture was established May 15, 1862, the new Department's library was started with 1,000 volumes transferred from the Patent Office. From that 1,000-volume beginning the library has grown to over a million volumes. Next to the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library is today the largest U.S. Government library in existence.

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Soil scientist honored

DR. CHARLES E. Kellogg, Assistant Administrator for Soil Survey, Soil Conservation Service, has been elected corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences for Overseas, Belgium. This honor is in recognition of his work with tropical soils and agriculture.

This international authority on soils and author of many books and publications on this subject was born on a farm near Ionia, Mich. He attended the Michigan State University where he obtained his B.S. and Ph. D. degrees.

After serving as soil scientist at the University of Wisconsin and Assistant Professor and Professor of Soils at the North Dakota Agricultural College, he came to the Department to be in charge of soil survey work in 1934. He has been Assistant Administrator in SCS since 1953.

In recognition of his knowledge of soils he was chosen to attend the Congresses of the International Society of Soil Science at Oxford, England in 1935; Amsterdam, 1950; Leopoldville, 1954; and Paris, 1956. He also attended the International Agriculture Institute in Rome in 1938, and the Inter-American Agricultural Institute in Mexico City in 1942.

He was chosen as Secretary to the Committee on Agriculture at the organizing conference of FAO at Quebec in 1945. He attended the Jubilee Session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1945, and the French Conference on Soils, Southern France and Algeria in 1947.

He has been invited as guest scientist on soils to countries all over the world including the Belgian Congo, Australia, Ireland, Portugal, Iceland, Israel, Gold Coast, and India.

He is a member of a number of soil and agricultural societies and in 1941 served as president of the Soil Science Society of America.

In 1950 he received the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* and in 1955 the Distinguished Service Award of the Michigan State University.

SAFE AS AMERICA
U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, SCS

Management interns

The Office of Personnel has recently added to its staff 4 young management interns. They are Darold Powers, Judith Edes, Paul Cromwell, and Edward Pensivy, who passed both the Federal Service Entrance Examinations and its Management Intern option.

The Management Intern option of FSEE imposes very rigorous written and oral tests which only the best are able to pass. In 1961, about 625 out of 22,031 passed and were approved to enter jobs in the Federal Government at GS–7 and GS–9 grades. Most of those who do pass must undergo a specific training program. If they survive this, some are eligible for promotion after the first 6 months of service.

Mr. Powers comes from the University of Iowa, Miss Edes from the University of Minnesota, Mr. Cromwell the University of Tennessee, and Mr. Pensivy the University of Massachusetts.

This program has been designed as a training pool from which future administrators and top staff officials may be drawn as time goes by.

The Management Intern program is not new. It had its beginning in Government back in 1938. It has, however, had periods of dormancy. These 4 appointments in the Office of Personnel are an attempt to reactivate the program. Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel, is attempting to revive the program in other Department agencies.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

In his report to President Cleveland submitting the 1896 Yearbook of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton appealed for a second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He said:

"The Department of Agriculture greatly needs another general executive officer. It has only two Secretaries authorized to take official action. There is no provision in the laws for any officer of the Department to act in case of the absence of the two Secretaries, as there is in some of the other Departments. Either the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary has to be present in the Department every day and every official hour during the year. . . .

"In view of the great amount of business done, and of the large numbers of branches of the Department scattered all over the country, another executive officer is greatly needed in order to permit a better distribution of work and a more regular and thorough supervision of the outlying branches of the Department."

At this time Charles Wm. Dabney, Jr., was serving as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He was the second man to hold this position. The first was Edwin Willits who served under Secretary Jeremiah M. Rusk. Secretary Morton was preceded only by Secretaries Rusk and Colman.

William J. Riell, grain inspector in the laboratory of the Chicago District Office, grain division, AMS, recently received a *Certificate of Appreciation* and a check for $25 under the Department's Employee Suggestion Program. He designed and built a sound insulating cover for the teletype machine in the grain division's market news office in Chicago.

For outstanding sustained performance in a "crash program" in connection with the preparation of punch cards as a part of the ARS animal disease eradication division's Connecticut Pilot Project for Rapid Data Processing these employees of the Hartford, Conn., Station were presented with *Certificates of Merit*. From left to right: Marilyn W. Cantafi, administrative assistant; Dr. Walter C. Ferrall, veterinarian in charge who presented the awards; and clerks Edna K. Ostby, Sharon A. Miller, Barbara A. Grohs and Elizabeth C. W. Donnelly.

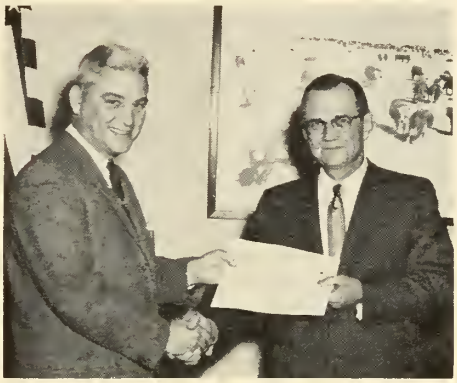
ADP director named

Terrence R. Turner, who has been chief of the automatic data processing division of the ASCS commodity office at New Orleans, La., will be the Director of the Management Data Service Center being established in that city to provide service for the entire Department. Mr. Turner is a native of New Orleans where he has served in the Department for the past 21 years.

He is a graduate of Loyola University and a member of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants, the Louisiana Society of CPA's, the Systems and Procedures Association, and the Federal Government Accounting Association.

One of the first activities of the Management Data Service Center in New Orleans will be to centralize the preparation of payrolls. This is now being done in 87 Department offices around the country. When the Center begins operating—which is expected next January—payroll information will be put on magnetic tapes and sent to regional U.S. Treasury disbursing offices where the checks will be issued.

Administrative costs of payrolling and keeping records of employees are expected to be cut by $15 per year for each employee. This is expected to result eventually in a saving of as much as $1.5 million annually.



S. R. "Si" Smith, AMS Administrator (right), presents a *Certificate of Merit* to Edward L. Thompson of the packers and stockyards division. In addition to the certificate Mr. Thompson received a check for $250 for "sustained superior performance in developing and supervising the registration and posting programs under the Packers and Stockyards Act."

New wildlife film

"We Share This Land," a color film on wildlife, was recently released by the Soil Conservation Service. It tells the story of the part conservation farming plays in providing the essentials for all wildlife—food, water and cover. This 13½-minute film was premiered at the annual meeting of the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts in Philadelphia and during March was shown in the Patio Theater in Washington, D.C. It is available from the Motion Picture Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., and SCS State film libraries.

Crash program

PROGRESS in the services of the Department frequently challenge an employee or group of employees with what has come to be called a "crash program." This is a program which requires additional effort, speed, intelligence, and often imagination and ingenuity.

A recent awards ceremony at the Hartford, Conn., field station of the animal disease eradication division of ARS focused attention on one of these "crash programs."

The Connecticut station was selected for a special pilot project in the use of automatic data processing. In addition to conducting their normal assignments, the small staff at the Hartford office was given a job which involved the transfer of 5 years of state records of cattle testing, vaccinations, purchases and sales, production testing, import records and artificial insemination to punch cards for approximately 1,600,000 individual animals.

In order to complete this special project, additional personnel had to be employed, instructed and directed in their work in the preparation of the punch cards to be shipped to Washington, D.C., when completed.

In appreciation of their sustained outstanding work performance in establishing and maintaining a successful "crash program" *Certificates of Merit* were awarded Marilyn W. Cantafi, administrative assistant in the office, and clerical employees: Edna K. Ostby, Sharon A. Miller, Barbara A. Grohs, and Elizabeth C. W. Donnelly. Awards were presented by Dr. Walter C. Ferrall, veterinarian in charge.

New book on National Forests

Michael Frome, a well known travel and outdoor writer, has been researching and writing during the past 2 years a major book about our National Forests. "Whose Woods These Are" is the title. It will contain 350 pages, including 20 pages of maps and 8 pages of color photographs. It points with pride to the natural resource heritage conserved within the National Forests and recognizes the role of the Forest Service in managing the National Forests for the public good. The book is to be published May 18, 1962, by Doubleday Publishing Co.

There would be fewer motorist patients in the hospital if there were more patient motorists on the road.

Famous visitor

AMONG the millions of visitors to our National Forests this summer will be the renowned mountain climber Sir Edmund Hillary. It was Sir Edmund who led the first ascent of Mt. Everest.

He and his wife, Lady Louise Hillary, and their 3 children—Peter, 7; Sarah, 5; and Belinda, 3—expect to visit a number of our National Forests. Sir Edmund is planning an extensive camping trip—with no mountain climbing. He wants to spend much of his time at National Forests campgrounds which he believes are particularly suitable for the type of family camping he is seeking. Wilderness trips in the Ashley National Forest in Utah and the Deschutes National Forest in Oregon are anticipated features of his trip.

Sir Edmund and his family plan to start their camping trip in Colorado in July, where they will visit Arapaho and Routt Forests. Then they plan to visit the Ashley and Wasatch Forests in Utah. Included on their itinerary are also the Humbolt and Toiyabe National Forests in Nevada; the Tahoe and Six Rivers in California; the Rogue River, Siskiyou, Deschutes, Willamette, and Mount Hood National Forests in Oregon.

At Vancouver, B.C., they will move on to Alaska for 2 weeks of camping and fishing. They will drive back to Chicago via the Alcan Highway, camping en route.

At the request of Secretary Freeman, Sir Edmund will examine the campgrounds and other recreational areas administered by the Forest Service and offer suggestions as to the suitability of facilities for out-of-country visitors. On the completion of his tour of our National Forests, Sir Edmund will prepare a report giving his views and recommendations on National Forest camping facilities and how their design and location can best be utilized by foreign visitors to this country.

Raymond L. Davis of Potter has been appointed a member of the Nebraska State ASC Committee to fill the vacancy created by the death of John C. Lienemann of Scottsbluff.

Arthur R. Anderson of Culbertson has been appointed a member of the Montana State ASC Committee to succeed George Lackman of Billings who resigned to become Montana State Director for FHA.

Scene on the Araphaho National Forest in Colorado which will be one of the first National Forests to be visited by Sir Edmund Hillary and his family this summer. Sir Edmund is the New Zealand explorer who led the first ascent of Mt. Everest. This scene is from the Williams Peak Access road looking across the Blue River to the rugged Gore Range Primitive Area.

Attache conference

THE FOREIGN Agricultural Service's attaches will meet May 8–11 in the United States for their first world conference, as a part of the Department's Centennial observance. In previous years such conferences have been held on a regional basis.

About 55 agricultural attaches and officers from all over the globe—Moscow to Montevideo and Rome to Rio—are expected to attend. Meeting site is the 4–H Club Center, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md. This is in the immediate vicinity of Washington, D.C. The conference date was selected so that the attaches could also attend the World Food Forum, May 15–17, in Washington.

Raymond A. Ioanes, FAS Administrator, and Douglas M. Crawford, Assistant Administrator for attaches, are planning a program that will develop means of furthering U.S. agricultural objectives abroad. FAS now has a total of 60 attaches and officers overseas who furnish agricultural "intelligence" on over 100 countries, actively promote sales of U.S. farm products, and represent U.S. agricultural interests abroad.

Plentiful foods

USDA's list for May:

Featured—Milk and dairy products.

Other plentifuls—Eggs, broiler-fryers, vegetable fats and oils and canned freestone peaches.

Armed Forces Day

THE THIRD Saturday in May is Armed Forces Day. Observances will be held during May 12–20, to assure citizens and friends that this country has sufficient national strength to deter aggression and safeguard peace and freedom throughout the world of free men.

Consistent with past years' policy, Armed Forces Day will feature "open house" in posts, camps, bases and defense facilities throughout the world. Hundreds of exhibits, exercises, and demonstrations will provide the public with the opportunity to see the defense system and military power of the United States.

Employees are urged to participate in communities throughout the country in viewing Armed Forces parades, displays and combined Service exercises. By such means, they will be able to see firsthand the strongest peace-time military organization in the history of the United States.

April 25, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 9

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962

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Centennial Edition

MAY 29 1962
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
BELTSVILLE BRANCH

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN
USDA
FOR MAY 9, 1962

A Century of Service

As we commemorate the Department's 100th anniversary May 15, we pay tribute to many thousands of Department workers who through their intelligence, integrity, industry, and devotion have helped to advance American agriculture to world leadership.

When President Lincoln signed the Act creating the Department of Agriculture 100 years ago, one American farm worker was producing enough food and fiber for 5 persons. Today, one farm worker in this country is growing enough for 27 people.

Along with the services of the Department to farmers, services also are provided for consumers—grading and inspection, for example, of many foods. There has been a long step forward from the store in which "Honest Abe" clerked to the modern supermarket.

Today, American consumers are offered the greatest variety of wholesome food at the lowest real cost of any time in our history.

We share our abundance with the peoples of emerging nations to help them establish sound political and economic foundations for freedom. They are offered our production know-how, so that they, too, may someday banish the specter of famine.

Although we have come a long way in the past century, vexing problems remain. One acute problem is that of low farm income. While the farmer has been producing this great abundance of food and fiber, he has not received the income his efficiency and productivity have earned for him.

We are taking steps to wipe out that inequity.

As we commemorate the Centennial, we can be proud of what has been accomplished, and take courage from these accomplishments for the challenge of unfinished work.

Orville L. Freeman

Anniversary activities

MAY 15, 1962, marks the 100th anniversary of the creation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was on this day 100 years ago that Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, signed the act which established "at the seat of Government" this "people's" Department of public service.

To commemorate the 100th birthday of the Department, many and varied activities have been planned by Department employees and others closely associated with agriculture. Commemorative activities will be carried on throughout the centennial year as well as on May 15—the birthday of the Department.

Events scheduled to highlight birthday activities in the Nation's Capital include the opening of the 3-day "World Food Forum" at 10 a.m., the Centennial Banquet at 8:00 p.m.—held in connection with the "Forum," and the photographic exhibit "The Changing Faces of Our Land" in the patio at the Department of Agriculture's Administration Building.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman will be chairman of the first plenary session of the "World Food Forum" and the theme will be "Agriculture and American Life: 1862–1962." Among speakers at the first session will be Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate; George McGovern, Special Assistant and Director, Food for Peace Program, Executive Office of the President; and Oris V. Wells, Assistant Director General Economics, FAO, Rome, Italy. Panel discussions will be features of the afternoon program.

President John F. Kennedy will be the featured speaker at the Centennial Banquet. He will speak on "American Agriculture in a Changing World." Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, will be chairman at the banquet and the President will be introduced by Allen J. Ellender, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the Senate.

Throughout the country Department employees have planned dinners and banquets to commemorate the Department's birthday. Many of these activities are being sponsored by USDA clubs.

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Beginnings

ROOTS of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in a broad sense, may be said to wind all the way back to man's first exchange of ideas with his neighbor on better methods of providing food and clothing for himself and family.

In this country George Washington stands out as one who wished to share improved ways of farming with his neighbors. He has been characterized as the first U.S. Department of Agriculture and his Mount Vernon farms as our first experiment station.

To indicate his vision of the future need of a Department of Agriculture we have this statement from his Farewell Address to Congress, December 7, 1796:

"It will not be doubted that with reference either to individual or national welfare agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards (composed of proper characters) charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation."

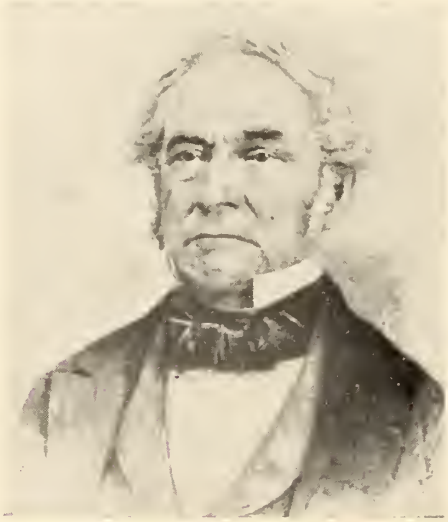
FCIC Board appointed

Five members of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Board of Directors were recently appointed, with John P. Duncan, Jr., Assistant Secretary, chairman. In his absence, Frank J. Welch, Assistant Secretary, will be chairman.

The other members are: John A. Baker, Director, Agricultural Credit, or in his absence, Howard Bertch, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration; John N. Luft, Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, or in his absence, Jack H. Morrison, Assistant Manager; Gus F. Geissler, Fargo, North Dakota; and Joseph K. Turecek, Byers, Colorado.

". . . I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year 1962 as United States Department of Agriculture Centennial Year; and I request the Department of Agriculture to plan to participate in appropriate activities recognizing the anniversary to the end that the centennial may serve as an occasion to commemorate the contributions of agriculture to the health and welfare of every citizen, to the national well-being, and to the development of emerging nations."

—From Presidential Proclamation, August 25, 1961.



Henry L. Ellsworth, first Patent Commissioner, under whose direction so much was done that later developed into the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1839, Commissioner Ellsworth was permitted by Congress to spend $1,000 of Patent Office funds for agricultural purposes—our first agricultural appropriation to all intents and purposes. Among his many agricultural activities were the collecting and distributing of seeds and the establishment of an agricultural statistical program. He served as head of the Patent Office from June 15, 1835, to May 4, 1845.

Moving ahead

ONE FAMILIAR with the operations of the U.S. Patent Office today may think it strange that the U.S. Department of Agriculture was incubated in this Office. Considering the times and conditions when the Patent Office was established, April 10, 1790, it is not so strange. Most of the people of the new Republic were farmers and the patents granted in the field of agriculture outnumbered all others.

When Henry L. Ellsworth became the first Patent Commissioner in 1836 he brought to his position a real interest in agriculture. At first he distributed seeds and plants to farmers without congressional authorization but with the use of franking privileges of Congressmen friendly to agriculture. In 1839, Congress authorized him to use $1,000 of the funds appropriated for the Patent Office for the distribution of seeds and the gathering and compiling of agricultural statistics.

By 1854 an Agricultural Division had been established in the Patent Office and a chemist, botanist, and entomologist had been employed to conduct experiments.

Under Commissioner Ellsworth's direction, the science of agriculture became a major study in the Patent Office. He continued to distribute seeds but he was also confronted with such things as potato diseases and a surplus of cotton.

Ellsworth was followed as Commissioner by Edmund Burke whose reports were greatly expanded and carried tables of British and American imports and exports as well as English cotton price quotations. His report of 1845 noted the expenditure of $2,392.41 for agricultural purposes.

Interest in agriculture continued to be a major interest of the Patent Office and the experience, reports, statistics, and library formed a nucleus around which the new U.S. Department of Agriculture—established May 15, 1862—could begin functioning.

Civil Defense booklet

If you haven't already obtained the 48-page Civil Defense booklet "Fallout Protection—What To Know and Do About Nuclear Attack" you may obtain a copy from your local Civil Defense Office. The booklet includes specific instructions on how to survive fallout, build a fallout shelter or improvise a last-minute shelter if necessary, stock and ventilate the shelter, and take sanitary and first aid measures.

An Act of Congress

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established at the seat of Government of the United States a Department of Agriculture, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a "Commissioner of Agriculture," who shall be the chief executive officer of the Department of Agriculture, who shall hold his office by a tenure similar to that of other civil officers appointed by the President, and who shall receive for his compensation a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to acquire and preserve in his Department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office,) by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists. He shall annually make a general report in writing of his acts to the President and to Congress, in which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his report, which report shall also contain an account of all monies received and expended by him. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it. He shall receive and have charge of all the property of the agricultural division of the Patent Office in the Department of the Interior, including the fixtures and property of the propagating garden. He shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated by Congress to the Department, and render accounts thereof, and also of all money heretofore appropriated for agriculture and remaining unexpended. And said Commissioner may send and receive through the mails, free of charge, all communications and other matter pertaining to the business of his Department, not exceeding in weight thirty-two ounces.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall appoint a chief clerk, with a salary of two thousand dollars, who in all cases during the necessary absence of the Commissioner, or when the said principal office shall become vacant, shall perform the duties of the Commissioner, and he shall appoint such other employees as Congress may from time to time provide, with salaries corresponding to the salaries of similar officers in other Departments of the Government; and he shall, as Congress may from time to time provide, employ other persons, for such time as their services may be needed, including chemists, botanists, entomologists, and other persons skilled in the natural sciences pertaining to agriculture. And the said Commissioner, and every other person to be appointed in the said Department, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office or appointment, make oath or affirmation truly and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him. And the said Commissioner and the chief clerk shall also, before entering upon their duties, severally give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditional to render a true and faithful account to him or his successor in office, quarter yearly accounts of all monies which shall be by them received by virtue of the said office, with sureties to be approved as sufficient by the Solicitor of the Treasury; which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Approved, May 15, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln

Isaac Newton, the first Commissioner of Agriculture, was born in New Jersey but grew up in Pennsylvania. He served from July 1, 1862, until his death in office on June 1, 1867. He was a Quaker of farmer stock and limited formal education. When he grew to maturity he managed two large farms in Delaware County, Pa., so well they became celebrated model farms. He early became an active member of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. In 1854 he purchased a thousand acres of land in Prince William County, Va., but the outbreak of the Civil War rendered this venture unsuccessful. Prior to his appointment by President Lincoln as the first Commissioner of Agriculture he had been in charge of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.

Picture story

PHOTOGRAPHS of farm scenes and agricultural operations tell the story of the tremendous progress in agriculture during the past 100 years since the U.S. Department of Agriculture was established.

On May 15, the Department's Centennial Photography Exhibit, "The Changing Faces of Our Land" will open in the patio at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Building in Washington, D.C. It will be on display in the patio for approximately a month.

This exhibit has taken a year to assemble. The pictures taken by more than 233 photographers have been checked to obtain suitable pictures for the exhibit. Some 71 organizations have cooperated in the project.

Photographs ranging in sizes up to 7 by 8 feet will be in the display. More than 650,000 photographs were reviewed to obtain the 325 selected for the exhibit.

An important meeting

A NATIONAL Convention of Agriculturists was called to meet in Washington, D.C., June 24–25, 1852. At this Convention the U.S. Agricultural Society was organized. It ultimately became the most powerful force urging the establishment of a Federal Department of Agriculture.

The organization rapidly drew into its membership the leading farmers of the Nation, and its journal was highly regarded and powerful. From the outset it urgently sought public assistance for farmers, and at each meeting it urged the establishment of a Department of Agriculture with a Cabinet officer at its head.

Presidents Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan appeared at the meetings of the Society, and in 1862 it numbered among its members five living ex-Presidents as well as President Lincoln.

Many Members of both Houses of Congress were duly accredited delegates to the Society's conventions—Stephen A. Douglas, Justin S. Morrill, and Horace Greeley among them.

This Society kept up continual pressure, especially through Charles B. Calvert of Maryland, its member, who was elected to Congress July 4, 1961, and placed on the Committee on Agriculture. Calvert worked for a department, not a bureau, although there was much hostility toward the idea of another Cabinet office being established. It was at one time suggested that the head of the Department be elected by the farmers.

In 1859 an Advisory Board of Agriculturists met at the request of the House Committee on Agriculture and after discussion made a report recommending the creation of a Department of Agriculture with a Cabinet officer at its head.

Ultimately, the House committee decided in favor of a Department in charge of a Commissioner, and in such form the bill was finally enacted.

It was not until 30 years later that Congress passed the Hatch bill raising the Department of Agriculture to Cabinet status.

"DIG"—the letters standing for Dairy Inspection and Grading is the name of the new newsletter of the inspection and grading branch, dairy division of AMS.

There is a limited number of tomorrows left for the fellow who drives carelessly today.

Abraham Lincoln's first term as President of the United States started a number of agricultural programs which have had tremendous influence on the development of the United States. In addition to signing the act which established the U.S. Department of Agriculture—May 15, 1862—he signed, in the same year, the Homestead Act which opened up vast areas of the country for settlement, and the Morrill Act which established the land-grant system of colleges and universities.

The Challenge

My first suggestion is an inquiry into the effects of greater thoroughness in all the departments of agriculture than now prevails. * * * I believe the soil has never been pushed up to one-half of its capacity.

Population must increase rapidly, and ere long the most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of soil.

—Abraham Lincoln.

From a speech made in Milwaukee, Wis., when he was a candidate for the Presidency.

Marshal D. Fox of College Station, Tex., is the new agricultural attaché at San Jose, Costa Rica. He will have reporting responsibility also for Panama. He succeeds William L. Rodman who has been transferred as agriculture attaché in Canberra, Australia.

Roy Sellers, a native of Perote, Ala., has succeeded Frank W. Ehman as agricultural attaché in Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Ehman has returned to Washington, D.C., for reassignment.

Other services

JUST AS the Department of Agriculture had its humble beginning in the Patent Office of the State Department, so a number of other services had their beginnings in the Department of Agriculture—or at one time were in the Department.

The Bureau of Public Roads, now in the Department of Commerce, was created as the Office of Road Inquiry under authority of the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1894. The Federal Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, initiated Federal aid for highways to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under the reorganization effective July 1, 1939, the Bureau was transferred to the Federal Works Agency and in 1949 to the Department of Commerce.

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior traces in part to work started in 1885 by the Secretary of Agriculture in what was then the Division of Entomology. A separate Bureau of Biological Survey was authorized in 1905. This Bureau was transferred to Interior in 1939 and in 1940 was consolidated with Interior's Bureau of Fisheries to become the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Bureau of Fisheries was never in the Department of Agriculture.

The Weather Bureau, now in the Department of Commerce, stemmed from a weather service established in 1870 under the Signal Service of the Army. The Weather Bureau was created in the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1891. It remained in the Department until it was transferred to Commerce June 30, 1940.

The Food and Drug Administration, now in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, was authorized in 1927 as the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration in Agriculture. It was renamed Food and Drug Administration in 1930, was transferred to the Federal Security Agency in 1940 and to HEW in 1953.

The Farm Credit Administration, now an independent agency of the executive branch of Government, was in the Department of Agriculture from 1939 to 1953.

On the other hand, the Forest Service had some of its roots developed in the Department of Interior. The national forest system, as such, grew out of the act of 1905. This act transferred 63 million acres of forest reserve land from the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Forestry was renamed the Forest Service.

Norman J. Colman, the last Commissioner and the first Secretary of Agriculture, was a native of New York. Early in his life he taught school, studied law, and fought in the Civil War. Realizing a longtime ambition to publish a farm journal, he began publishing the Colman's Rural World at St. Louis, Mo., in 1865. He was elected to the Missouri Legislature and because of his broad agricultural understanding was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture by President Grover Cleveland and took office April 3, 1885. When the Hatch Act was approved giving the U.S. Department of Agriculture Cabinet rank, Commissioner Colman was nominated and confirmed as the first Secretary of Agriculture Feb. 13, 1889. He served less than a month, leaving office with President Cleveland. The incoming President Benjamin Harrison appointed Jeremiah M. Rusk to succeed Secretary Colman.

This photograph of a family at mealtime is one of the 325 photographs to be displayed in the Department's Centennial Photography Exhibit—"The Changing Faces of Our Land."

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

Our centennial serves as a reminder that it has taken the efforts of many men and women to build the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Many of these men and women have left the stamp of their efforts as a lasting monument of their service. We have built on the foundations they so strongly and firmly laid.

Among them there are few who have left a more lasting impression than that of Secretary James Wilson of Iowa. Born in Scotland and known as "Tama Jim" this man was dedicated to the advancement of agriculture in this country and to the strengthening and improvement of the services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

A number of the agencies of the Department today have their roots in a reorganization which he effected in 1901. At that time he established a Bureau of Plant Industry with B. T. Galloway as head. A Bureau of Chemistry was organized with Harvey W. Wiley in charge. A Bureau of Soils was set up with Milton Whitney as head. Gifford Pinchot headed up the new Bureau of Forestry.

The Agricultural Research Service, the Food and Drug Administration of HEW, the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service are among the agencies with roots going back directly to these Bureaus.

The first National Conference of the Economic Research Service will be held June 10–13 at Airlie near Warrenton, Va. Warrenton is about 47 miles from Washington, D.C.

An estimated 3.8 million young people will reach the age of 18 in this country by 1965.

Century of progress

IN THE space of 100 years American agriculture has made more progress than in all the previous centuries since the dawn of history. When the U.S. Department of Agriculture was created May 15, 1862, by the signature of President Lincoln on an Act of Congress, one American farmer was producing enough food and fiber for five people.

When President Kennedy signed a Proclamation declaring 1962 as the Centennial Year of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1 farm worker was growing enough food and fiber for 27 people.

Not only is today's farmer producing more but what he is producing is of superior quality and in much greater variety. Diets are better. Despite this superior quality and much greater variety, the cost to the consumer in hours of labor were never lower.

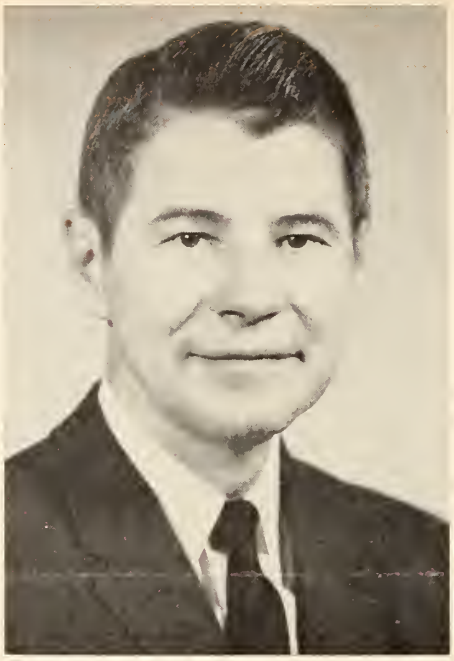
This is the "Success Story" of the American farmer. And the Department of Agriculture has had a major role in this story. It has contributed research, economic aid, education, technical help, and many other services. The real success, however, springs from the hard work, ingenuity, and the ability of American farmers and ranchers.

Today, agriculture is the Nation's biggest industry. Its assets exceed $211 billion. Its annual cash sales total about $34 billion. It employs more than 7 million people on its 3.7 million farms and ranches and 4 out of every 10 jobs in private employment are in agriculture, or related to it.

The technological "explosion" in agricultural production has raced ahead of the tremendous population growth—population increased 19 percent from 1950 to 1960, farm output 26 percent.

This sharp rise in farm production was accomplished with 32 percent less labor and 21 million fewer cropland acres.

Consumers rather than farmers have benefited from this increased production because of the continuing increase in the price of things farmers buy. Farmers' production costs were 17 percent higher in 1960 than in 1950, while the price of farmer products were down 8 percent during the same period.



Sixteenth Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman holds the double distinction of being the youngest man ever to occupy this position and the first from Minnesota. He served three terms as Governor of his home State before being called by President Kennedy to become a member of the President's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture. In his less than 16 months in office, he has initiated action to reduce surpluses and stabilize farm prices through the feed grain and related programs, to alleviate rural poverty through the rural areas development program, and to set up a pilot stamp plan to improve the diets of people in a number of areas of high unemployment along with a number of other forward-looking programs.

A more abundant living

"Research has made American agriculture the most efficient and productive in the world. Scientific discoveries have been translated by farmers and agricultural industries into new practices, new products and new distribution systems that have revolutionized our standard of living and our way of life.

"New knowledge and new machines have multiplied man's productivity manyfold. Manpower thus released from farming has built our industrial economy.

"Yet opportunities for further progress have never been greater. Each discovery helps insure a more productive agriculture and a better life for all."

—Text from ARS exhibit in James Wilson Arch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Open house

IN OBSERVANCE of the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, a special open house will be held Tuesday, May 22, at the Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division, ARS laboratory, Wyndmoor, Pa.

Visitors will see demonstrations of research being pursued there in chemistry and chemical engineering which is finding new and wider uses for agricultural commodities. Some foods of the future, such as quick-cooking dehydrated fruit and vegetable pieces, dried whole milk, and fruit-juice powders, will be shown. Newest developments in leather tanning will be displayed, and materials made from surplus animal fats, such as plastics and lubricants with unusual properties, will be demonstrated. Scientists will be available to explain some of the most sophisticated instruments of the modern research laboratory.

The Division, one of four such ARS installations in the country, is undertaking a broad program of basic and applied research on behalf of American agriculture. The other three Utilization Research and Development Division laboratories are located at Peoria, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; and Albany, Calif.

One of the more famous developments of the laboratory at Wyndmoor is potato flakes. This and other products are serving the Nation by giving farmers larger outlets for their crops, industry new things to make and sell, and consumers a wider array of foods for their comfort and enjoyment.

Open house hour on May 22 will be 2 to 4:30 and 7:30 to 10 p.m.

Conservation meeting guide

"How To Hold Your Conservation Meeting" is the title of a new booklet published by the Forest Service. This booklet gives step by step measures for management of a club program dealing with conservation of our natural resources. It was written primarily as an aid to the conservation committee leader in a woman's club, but it can be used by any organization interested in this subject.

Among suggested plans are: "Your town and its water supply," "Planting new trees," "Helping youth groups," and "Conservation education needed in our schools."

Copies may be obtained from the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Five years after the U.S. Department of Agriculture was established—in 1867—Congress appropriated $100,000 for the construction of an office building for the new Department. Work commenced on the structure late in the summer of 1867. By August of 1868 records and property could be transported from the Patent Office to the new building. The new offices were ready for occupancy by September 1, 1868. This building served as the headquarters of the administration of the Department from 1868 until it was torn down in 1930. It faced Constitution Avenue and stood slightly northeast of the present Administration Building.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Building in Washington, D.C. Although most of the Department employees are located at various field stations in this country and overseas, this building is known to most of them either from having worked here or from pictures. Not so well known, however, may be the history of the building. Here are a few highlights: In 1902 Congress was asked to appropriate $2,500,000 for the construction of a new Department of Agriculture building. Congress reduced the appropriation to $1,500,000. Under the direction of Secretary James Wilson these funds were used to construct the two L-shaped wings of the Administration Building leaving a gap between. The wings were completed in November 1907. Construction on the Administration Building between the east and west wings was commenced in 1928 and completed by March 1930. The original authorization for the South Building was made July 3, 1926. Construction began June 1, 1930, and the entire building was completed January 15, 1937. This picture from the Washington Monument shows the Administration Building with the east and west wings on the left and the South Building on the right. A number of Department offices are located in the Auditor's Building in the right-hand corner of the picture. Back of the South Building—left to right—Department Annex, central heating and air conditioning plant, and Bureau of Engraving building. Secretary Freeman's office is on the 2d floor of the Administration Building.

Charles C. Brodersen of Herman has been named to the Nebraska State ASC Committee as a member to succeed Joseph A. Tresnak of Dodge.

The output per man-hour in agriculture has doubled in the past 10 years.

Centennial address

SPEAKING to some 200 members of the Atlanta, Ga., USDA Club, Dr. George A. Selke, Special Assistant to Secretary Orville L. Freeman and Acting Administrator of the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, pictured the role of the U.S. Department of Agriculture employee as both challenging and rewarding.

He said the Department's centennial celebration this year should help focus public attention not only on the Department's notable history, but also its many services that benefit agriculture and the welfare of the entire Nation as well.

He urged Department employees, who make up the club membership, to know the history of USDA and to serve the public well. "Ours is a vital mission," he said. "We must keep ever in mind the importance of our work."

"Americans have worn out some farmlands in 50 years. I have seen farms in some areas which have been used 1,000 years and still producing. In England, wheat has been produced on the same fields annually for 100 years, and each succeeding year an acre produces more than the year before," Dr. Selke said.

Marking also the 100th anniversary of the establishment of land-grant colleges and universities, he noted, "Of all the things we have exported, nothing has been of better quality, especially to less developed countries, than what we have learned in agriculture, forestry, and related subjects through land-grant colleges, experiment stations and extension service. The export of knowledge to the underprivileged nations probably is one of our greatest contributions in the world today."

This was Dr. Selke's first appearance before the Atlanta USDA Club. The members of the club expressed their deep appreciation for his visit and his address in the warm and hearty applause at the conclusion of his talk.

Leland S. Finney of Rocky Mount has been appointed State FHA director for Virginia. Prior to his appointment he had been farming in Pittsylvania and Franklin Counties and serving as President and director of the Bankers Trust Co., of Rocky Mount.

Dr. Clifford W. Wilder was recently assigned as Veterinarian in Charge at Augusta, Maine, in the ARS animal disease eradication division.

Approval for OPEDA

THE ORGANIZATION of Professional Employees of the Department of Agriculture—OPEDA—has been granted formal recognition at the national level under the new employee-management cooperation policy recently issued by President Kennedy.

According to Dr. Job K. Savage, OPEDA president, the formal recognition extends not only to the organization's members stationed in Washington, D.C., and Beltsville, Md., but to employee members in the field as well. At the last count, OPEDA had over 6,400 members, located in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and in many foreign countries.

Under terms of formal recognition, OPEDA will represent its members in consultations with Department officials "* * * in the formulation and implementation of personnel policies and practices, and matters affecting working conditions that are of concern to its members."

OPEDA is unique among employee organizations in Government in that it is made up of professional, scientific, technical, executive, and administrative employees—GS–5 and up. The average grade is about GS–12, with some as high as GS–18.

Organized in 1929, the organization maintains a full-time office at 1341 G Street NW., in Washington, D.C. Dillard B. Lasseter is employed as executive officer. In addition to carrying the views of its members to Congress, it sponsors special insurance programs for its members and backs programs aimed at improving the public image of professional Federal employees.

Among the founders of OPEDA were: Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, one-time Department Director of Information; Dr. C. C. Clarke, of the Weather Bureau—at that time in the Department of Agriculture; Dr. W.W. Stockberger, former Director of Personnel; and Dr. A. F. Woods, former director of scientific work and Director of the Graduate School. He was OPEDA's first president.

In Congress this year, OPEDA is supporting President Kennedy's pay reform proposals, a measure to extend civil service retirement benefits to employees for prior Federal-State service, and a measure to permit voluntary retirement at full annuity from the Federal Service at age 55 after 30 years service.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman signs letter extending formal recognition to OPEDA under President Kennedy's Executive order for employee-management cooperation. This formal recognition extends to all OPEDA members, whether in the field or stationed in the Washington, D.C., area. In the picture—left to right—Robert L. Hill, Assistant to the Director of Personnel; Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel; Joseph M. Robertson, Administrative Assistant Secretary; Secretary Freeman; Dillard B. Lasseter, Executive Officer, OPEDA; and Job K. Savage, OPEDA president.

These three young ladies who attended the National 4–H Club Conference are lighting the candles on the Centennial Cake at a special ceremony at the 4–H Club Center in the Nation's Capital. They are—left to right—Joan Burns of New York, Carol Knecht of Colorado, and Linda Markins of Indiana.

Damon W. Miller of Route 1, Mount Hermon, is a new member of the Louisiana ASC State Committee.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM

How often does cash that others win
Come from suggestions you might have turned in?

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May 9, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 10

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR MAY 23, 1962

Distinquished Service Awards

THE SEVEN employees listed below received the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* at the *Honor Awards Ceremony* held in Washington, D.C., May 18, 1962:

DR. BUSHROD W. ALLIN, ERS; Washington, D.C.: For eminent leadership in developing and coordinating the agricultural outlook services of the Department as a practical aid to farmers and as a means for broadening public understanding of economic problems.

EDWARD P. CLIFF, FS; Washington, D.C.: For consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of National forests and National grasslands during a period of dynamic change.

HOWARD P. DAVIS, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding leadership, vision, integrity, and judgment in the development and direction of the Department's food distribution programs which have helped use America's abundance of food for the welfare of people both at home and abroad.

RAYMOND A. IOANES, FAS; Washington, D.C.: For unswerving conviction and decisive leadership in developing and promoting Nationwide recognition of challenges and opportunities to U.S. agriculture in foreign trade with the European Common Market.

DR. JOHN W. MITCHELL, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For distinctive leadership in conducting and stimulating research on plant growth regulators and antibiotics including fundamental research on their translocation and movement in plants and the development of applied uses of these materials.

DR. WILLIAM LEE POPHAM, ARS; Washington, D.C.: For exemplary leadership in the development, coordination, and direction of regulatory and control programs relating to insect pests and

(Continued on page 2)

As I see it

THE HONORS we pay our fellow employees here today illustrate the wide range of our services to American people in this Centennial Year of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

From the land to the table, from the cotton fields and the grasslands to the wearer, and from the forest to the home, the Department is helping to raise the American standard of living—already the world's highest.

The men and women recognized with citations today are, of course, only a few of the many thousands of workers who have helped to advance agriculture during this Department's 100 years of service.

We can stand straight with pride knowing that we have helped the American farmer to outstrip all others in efficient, abundant production of food, fiber, and other farm commodities. Thus we have become the best-fed people in the world—fed well at such a remarkably low real cost that food today is a bargain in the marketplace.

Yet the farmer, who in the final analysis created this abundance that the world envies, is not receiving the income his efficiency and productivity have earned.

As we enter the second century of the Department's service, the biggest challenge before us is to help the farmer to balance supply with demand, to raise his income to a par with that of other Americans, and to develop rural areas for better living and greater opportunities.

In future years, we shall see honored here the men and women who in an outstanding way have helped to solve the problems now facing American agriculture.

Orville L. Freeman

Superior Service Awards

THE FOLLOWING Department employees received the *Superior Service Award* at Honor Award ceremonies held at the Sylvan Theater in Washington, D.C., Friday, May 18:

FLORENCE H. ADAMS, AMS; Hayti, Mo.: For exceptional knowledge of cotton classification programs and regulations; outstanding performance in office management, selecting, training and supervising employees; and for unusually sound judgment and tact in developing and maintaining excellent public relations.

DON S. ANDERSON, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For superior service to farmers and exceptional perception and leadership in formulating, administering, and directing the dairy and wool price support programs for the Department.

MALCOLM B. ARTHUR, FS; Milwaukee, Wis.: For outstanding leadership and sustained superior performance in directing activities and securing notable results in the engineering field in the North Central Region of the Forest Service.

EDWIN BAY, CES; Springfield, Ill.: For notable contributions to the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, the welfare of the people of Sangamon County, and for national leadership in his professional organization.

DR. WAYNE BINNS, ARS; Logan, Utah: For illustrious research accomplishment in identifying and determining toxicological effects of poisonous plants on livestock; initiating new ways for study of the cause of abnormalities of the foetus; and developing methods of treatment and prevention of livestock poisoning by plants.

ROSE MARY BLAND, FAS; Madrid, Spain: For unusual initiative, competence, and cooperation in managing Agricultural Attaché Office activities, and in servicing U.S. agricultural trade needs, at posts of foreign assignment in Karachi, Bangkok, and Madrid.

ROBERT K. BOGARDUS, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding initiative and resourcefulness in planning, conducting, and supervising engineering research to develop more efficient handling methods and equipment, and to design improved facilities for handling and marketing fruits and vegetables at terminal market centers.

DR. JOHN CHARL BROWN, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For contributing to fundamental knowledge of the nutrition

(Continued on page 2)

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Distinguished Service

(Continued from page 1)

plant and animal diseases, engendering effective Federal-State cooperation in protecting the Nation's food and other agricultural resources.

DR. GUY DONALD SMITH, SCS; Washington, D.C.: For the development, through personal research and staff leadership, of a new comprehensive system of soil classification of great scientific and practical significance both internationally and in the United States.

Distinguished Service unit award

WESTERN INSTITUTE OF FOREST GENETICS, FS; Berkeley, Calif., Placerville, Calif.:* For pioneering the science of forest genetics and the production of pine hybrids leading to international recognition as a center for genetic improvement of the pines of the world.

*Unit award to be made at a later date at unit headquarters.

Jump Award

DAVIS BARTON McCarn, electronic data processing division, Air Force Intelligence Center, Department of the Air Force, was selected to receive the 1962 William A. Jump Award.

He was cited "For outstanding and creative leadership that made possible the large scale processing of intelligence information by electronic computer systems, resulting directly in major and invaluable contributions to the security of the United States and its Free World Allies."

The second award of *Honorable Mention* went to Wesley L. Hjornevik, manned spacecraft center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, "For notable achievements and exceptional leadership in the planning and direction of administrative and technical services support required for the Manned Flight Programs of the United States."

William A. Carlson of the Office of Budget and Finance in Washington, D.C., was the Department's candidate for the Jump Award this year.

As a memorial to William A. Jump, who served 41 consecutive years in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, this award is presented each year to the Federal employee who is deemed by the judges to have most nearly exemplified the outstanding service standards of Mr. Jump. From 1922 to 1948, Mr. Jump served as Director of the Office of Budget and Finance in the Department.

This award includes a Gold Key and *Certificate of Merit.*

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

When Grover Cleveland returned as the 24th President of the United States after having served as the 22d President—Benjamin Harrison was 23d—he appointed J. Sterling Morton as the 3d Secretary of Agriculture.

During the administration of Secretary Morton a number of Centennial Seeds were planted which have become so much a part of the Department and of the agricultural tradition that we accept them with hardly a thought of their beginnings.

By an Act of Congress, approved Aug. 8, 1894, Secretary Morton was authorized and directed to procure a proper seal to be known as the Official Seal of the Department of Agriculture. On June 21, 1895, the Secretary proclaimed the adoption of an Official Seal—the Official Seal of the Department in use today.

There are two dates on this seal—1862 and 1889. The first is for the creation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture May 15, 1862, and the second is for the year in which the Department was given Cabinet rank and the first Secretary of Agriculture named.

Because of his passion for planting trees, he became the founder of Arbor Day. He established the Division of Publications. During his term a Division of Soils, Office of Road Inquiry and a Dairy Division also were established.

Former USDA official cited

Dr. Harry L. Brown, who served as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Secretary Henry A. Wallace from January 2, 1937, to December 5, 1939, was recently selected by the Progressive Farmer Magazine as "Man of the Year in service to Georgia Agriculture."

Dr. Brown now lives at Mountain City, Ga., and is serving as president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation.

Superior Service

(Continued from page 1)

of plants and the cause and control of chlorosis.

HAROLD C. BRYSON, AMS; Dallas, Tex.; For superior initiative and leadership in directing AMS and USDA information programs, gaining for these programs a greater public understanding in the southwest area.

EUGENE C. BUIE, SCS; Spartanburg, S.C.: For exceptional competence and initiative in coordinating and improving watershed planning activities in the southeastern States and Puerto Rico.

E. NANCY BURDETT, FHA; Ava, Mo.: For meritorious contribution to the successful operation of the Farmers Home Administration Program and to improved rural life in an area designated for rural areas development.

CHARLES E. BURKHEAD, SRS; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding technical competence and resourcefulness in planning, organizing, and directing the development of effective crop estimating programs on grains, cotton, and other field crops, reflecting great credit on the Statistical Reporting Service and the Department.

RALPH W. CLEMENTS, FS; Olustee, Fla.: For sustained and unusual accomplishment in conceiving, developing, testing, and promulgating new equipment and new methods for more efficient and more profitable production of gum naval stores from southern pines.

FRANKLIN A. COFFMAN, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For research achievements in winter oat improvement and in initiating uniform oat-testing nurseries that have brought national and international recognition to the oat improvement research conducted by the Department.

CHARLES A. CONNAUGHTON, FS; San Francisco, Calif.: For dynamic leadership in applied forestry and the forestry profession, achieving exceptional standards of performance, fostering programs designed to give greatest service to the public, and bring recognition to the Department.

TRUMAN J. CUNNINGHAM, ASCS; Dallas, Tex.: For invaluable leadership and initiative in resolving diverse programs administered by the Dallas ASCS Commodity Office, resulting in economy and effectiveness, and for establishing outstanding relationships with trade and allied groups.

DR. WILLIAM H. DANKERS, CES; St. Paul, Minn.: For outstanding assistance to county Extension staffs, and working with farm leaders to develop a

A feature of a recent interarea meeting represented by AMS meat graders from Cleveland, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Chicago, Ill., was a special awards ceremony. Three Certificates of Merit and cash awards. Awards were presented to—left to right—Robert Pechos, Arthur Spakowicz, and John J. O'Boyle. The awards and checks were presented by John E. Coplin—right—main station supervisor, Chicago.

clearer understanding of marketing problems and to improve the marketing position of farm people of Minnesota.

GEORGE M. DeJARNETTE, FS; Missoula, Mont.: For superior leadership in forest protection, improvement, and reforestation through unusually perceptive knowledge of silviculture applied with a profound understanding of the social and economic effects.

A. VERNON DETWILER, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For meritorious service in operating a highly efficient property-management program which has accomplished substantial savings and materially assisted the Agricultural Marketing Service in performing its complex operations.

GEORGE A. DICE, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For far-sighted, imaginative analysis of agricultural transportation needs and outstanding leadership in programs concerning transportation rates and services, warehousing of agricultural commodities, and in food defense planning.

DR. ROBERT J. DIMLER, ARS; Peoria, Ill.: For meritorious authorship, leadership, and scientific contributions to the composition, structure, and reactions of carbohydrates, proteins, and minor constituents of cereal grains.

KEITH W. DORMAN, FS; Asheville, N.C.: For unusual foresight, diligence, and persistence in pioneering the genetic improvement of southern pines and guiding the development of southern forest tree improvement programs of the Department.

JEFFERSON C. DYKES, SCS; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding administration in program development and technical and administrative aspects of nationwide assistance to farmers in planning and applying sound soil and water conservation treatment measures.

ROBERT H. EATON, AMS; Portland, Oreg.: For vision, initiative, imagination, excellent judgment, and exceptional performance in the administration of marketing program activities in the Pacific Northwest.

GEORGE H. ENFIELD, FES; Washington, D.C.: For displaying unusual vision and leadership in broadening and strengthening Extension soils educational programs.

MINTON C. ERICKSON, AMS; San Francisco, Calif.: For exceptional initiative and resourcefulness, and outstanding leadership in administering a successful fresh products standardization and inspection program in the ten States comprising the Western District.

MINNIE EARLE GADDIS, CES; State College, Miss.: For enriching many lives by utilizing the full resources of the Land-Grant University to give the Mississippi State Extension home economics program a foundation of strong elements of liberal education.

CHARLES L. GRANT, B&F; Washington, D.C.: For outstandingly effective, imaginative leadership in budgetary, financial, and internal audit administration and providing orientation, guidance, and counsel in these and other management areas to the Department's policy-making executives.

LEONARD L. GREENE, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For sustained proficiency and exceptional leadership in directing a personnel management program for the Eastern Administrative Area.

JOHN A. HAMANN, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For unusual initiative and resourcefulness in conceiving the design for, and in supervising the construction and commercial testing of, a new-type mechanized egg grading and packing line now in use in over 100 plants, with substantial savings in marketing costs.

IVAN L. HAND, ASCS; Jackson, Miss.: For displaying outstanding leadership in the field of public relations, and superior initiative and resourcefulness in the development and training of county office managers and county committees in the State of Mississippi.

GEORGE D. HARRELL, SRS; Washington, D.C.: For leadership, exceptional technical competence, and unusual originality, greatly contributing to the improvement of crop estimating programs of the Statistical Report Service.

CARL D. HARRIS, FHA; Hollis, Okla.: For developing and administering a sound farm loan program, developing irrigation farming, and promoting extensive use of improved farm and home practices in a hazardous agricultural area.

DR. PETER H. HEINZE, AMS; Beltsville, Md.: For important research and inspired leadership on postharvest physiology of horticultural crops, and application of these findings to the solution of practical problems in the storage of these crops.

HELEN E. HENNEFRUND, NAL; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding service in providing informational needs in agricultural products technology, agricultural economics, and rural sociology through exemplary personal effort and initiative.

HUGH W. HILL, SCS; McGehee, Ark.: For exceptional leadership in working with drainage, watershed improvement and soil conservation districts, organizations and landowners to plan and apply conservation drainage and other soil and water conservation measures in Desha County, Ark.

MARTIN ELMO HILL, CES; Belzoni, Miss.: For initiating and leading a long-range program, based on sound land use, that has nearly doubled the farm income of Humphreys County, Miss.

RUSSELL G. HILL, CES; East Lansing, Mich.: For creating cooperative relationships between all agencies doing conservation work in Michigan and for leadership in conservation organization in Michigan and the United States.

HAROLD HOPKINS, SCS; Pueblo, Colo.: For exercising superior ability and judgment while working with contractors, cooperators, and service personnel in obtaining high quality construction work, maintaining good relations and training personnel to handle construction in Colorado.

REGINA O. HUGHES, ARS; Beltsville, Md.; For outstanding performance in preparing interpretive, accurate, original, detailed illustrations of plants representing many species, and in abstracting scientific papers, and translating foreign publications.

D. CANDACE HURLEY, CES; Ames, Iowa: For meritorious and creative service to Iowa Extension Service by achieving an exemplary record as writer, editor, and section leader; and for imaginative contributions through counseling, training, and innovations in mass communications methods.

ROBERT M. IKEDA, ARS; (former employee), Pasadena, Calif.: In cooperation with William L. Stanley, for distinguished research in the chemistry of citrus essential oils, leading to the synthesis of new and useful compounds, the stabilization of valuable flavoring constituents, and the identification of authentic products in channels of trade.

FLOYD IVERSON, FS; Ogden, Utah: For dynamic leadership in effecting multiple-use management of natural resources; balanced, coordinated administration of national forests; and inspiring high standards of professional performance by employees in the Intermountain Region.

REED H. JENSEN, FS; Portland, Oreg.: For unusual initiative and leadership in organizing and directing a highly efficient automatic data processing program for the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service.

J. RALPH JOHNSON, CES; Athens, Ga.: For outstanding service to Georgia agriculture through assisting farmers to more efficiently utilize the resources available to them, thereby contributing to increasing their real income.

HAZEL C. JORDAN, CES; Little Rock, Ark.: For extraordinary leadership in developing an appropriate home economics Extension program in Arkansas through effective supervision of personnel and cooperation with other organizations.

Conservation conference

A White House Conference on Conservation, scheduled for May 24–25, will feature as principal speakers President John F. Kennedy and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Conference, to be held in the State Department Auditorium, will bring together for the first time conservation spokesmen from throughout the country and Federal, State and Congressional conservation authorities for a discussion of "Conservation for the Sixties."

Secretary Orville L. Freeman will appear on the program as a panel speaker to discuss with other speakers from Federal agencies the aims and objectives for the future.

FRANK L. KEEGAN, FS; King City, Calif.: For heroic action in rescuing a fellow worker from burning to death under severe emergency conditions and controlling a potentially disastrous fire under adverse conditions.

W. HARPER KENDRICK, CES; Palmetto, Fla.: For a superior record in organizing, leading, and working with the people of southwest Florida for agricultural and human progress; securing increased profits from specialized groves, ranches, and farms; and creating a favorable public image of agriculture.

EDWARD B. KENG, SCS; Sonora, Tex.: For outstanding technical assistance to the Edwards Plateau Soil Conservation District in planning and applying an effective conservation program.

DR. EDMUND B. LAMBERT, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For superior research accomplishment and leadership in the field of mushroom physiology, nutrition, diseases, and commercial culture.

D. C. LANGFORD, JR., CES; Sonora, Tex.: For unusual success in assisting ranch families of Sutton County, Texas, to adopt more productive ranching practices, thereby greatly increasing family income, improving family living conditions, and providing greater security on the land.

ELIZABETH R. LENNON, FHA; Ocilla Ga.: For exceptional performance of assigned duties, effective assistance to supervisory personnel, applicants, and borrowers, and her superior manner of handling office callers.

ROBERT M. LOOMIS, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For superior service and technical competency in contributing to the development of standards, precedents, and bodies of authority for the enforcement of orders regulating the handling of milk.

MERLE S. LOWDEN, FS; Washington, D.C.: For significant achievements and outstanding contributions in directing the complex fire control program essential for the protection of the National Forests and in civilian defense in case of enemy attack.

ERNEST K. LOWE, CES; Stillwater, Okla.: For outstanding leadership in the area of professional improvement and post-graduate study leading to advanced degrees for members of the Oklahoma Extension Service staff at the county and State level.

DR. ALFRED M. LUCAS, ARS; East Lansing, Mich.: For creative leadership and signal accomplishment in avian histological research resulting in publication of the authoritative "Atlas of Avian Hematology," a reference volume in color, the first in any language.

ELTA MAJORS, CES; Auburn, Ala.: For distinguished leadership in coordinating the services to children and youth in Alabama, promoting appreciation and understanding of values significant in family life and human relations.

EDMOND S. MASSIE, JR., FS; Washington, D.C.: For notable leadership, unusual training competence, and exceptionally effective management particularly in organizing and directing with rare skill, the surveying and mapping activities of the Forest Service.

J. WARREN MATHER, FCS; Washington, D.C.: For significant national leadership in helping farmers achieve improved performance in the operation of their farm supply cooperatives.

J. WAYLAND MATTSSON, FS; Ogden, Utah: For marked leadership, originality, and diligence in administration of financial management programs, and for versatility and skill in developing sound concepts of training and appreciation of budgetary processes in the Intermountain Region.

JOHN T. McALISTER, SCS; Orangeburg, S.C.: For outstanding leadership and initiative in conceiving and developing adaptation of mulch tillage principles to soil and water conservation, and securing widespread acceptance of this adaptation in the southeastern States.

SIDNEY E. McLAUGHLIN, FS; Atlanta, Ga.: For developing superior concepts and practices of personnel administration in the Southern Region by establishing and directing dynamic, modern programs of employee recruit-

ment, development, placement, classification, safety, and welfare.

BERNARD M. MEEKS, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For significant contributions in formulating and carrying out the many complex administrative functions involved in implementing and administering the Poultry Products Inspection Act and other programs of the Poultry Division.

HERMON I. MILLER, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding contribution to the Nation's poultry industry in developing and administering marketing service, regulatory, and action programs which are of major benefit to producers, processors, and consumers of poultry products.

OREN O. MOORE, SCS; Alexandria, La.: For exceptional leadership and unusual initiative in the promotion and administration of the soil and water conservation program in central Louisiana.

JOSEPH A. MOSS, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For exercising unusual leadership and initiative in obtaining important legislation and in program formulation and administration, including changes resulting in uniformity of many program provisions for all marketing quota programs affecting cotton.

C. W. NIBLER, CES; Lincoln, Nebr.: For dynamic leadership, spirit of cooperation and organizational ability, which contributed greatly to the sustained growth of the dairy industry and improved relationships among dairy interests of Nebraska.

HUGH B. O'HARA, REA; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional service to the Rural Electrification Administration, leadership in aiding telephone borrowers to solve management problems, and for exceptional contributions in launching the REA Rural Areas Development Program.

DR. STERLING R. OLSEN, ARS; Fort Collins, Colo.: For pioneering research on the physical chemistry of phosphates in western calcareous soils and development of principles governing the soil-soil solution-plant system.

HOWARD C. PAINE, REA; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding service in developing accounting techniques for REA's telephone program and for accelerating the adoption of maintenance of adequate accounting procedures and records by telephone borrowers.

MARY IRENE PARRETT, INF; Washington, D.C.: For meritorious and sustained leadership in the continued development within the Department of efficient and speedy publication and inquiry services to Members of Congress.

DR. ESTHER F. PHIPARD, ARS; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional competence in evaluating and synthesizing research findings in food and nutrition, and translating them into practical guidelines for programs of food distribution and consumer and nutrition education.

CLIFFORD G. PULVERMACHER, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For significant accomplishments in handling complex commodity disposition problems.

DR. PAUL E. QUINTUS, FAS; Washington, D.C.: For inspiring professional and administrative leadership in developing comprehensive world supply and demand commodity information for use of U.S. agricultural industry in promoting exports of American farm products.

IRVIN F. REED, ARS; Auburn, Ala.: In cooperation with Glen E. Vanden Berg, for outstanding ingenuity in pioneering the development of on-line instantaneous data reduction by means of an inexpensive analog computer resulting in greatly increased research productivity, improved test results, and more accurate calculations.

LIDIE D. ROGERS, FHA; Tuscaloosa, Ala.: For superior performance of assigned duties; unusual initiative and ability in discharging responsibilities while carying a heavy workload; and for contributions to the success of the Farmers Home Administration Program.

WILLIAM L. RODMAN, FAS; Canberra, Australia: For skill and leadership in developing and maintaining relationships and representing U.S. agriculture abroad, and for superior initiative in developing foreign markets for U.S. agricultural products.

HOWARD ROONEY, OGC; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional competence, resourcefulness, and leadership in directing legal work in connection with the marketing quota, crop insurance, sugar, and agricultural conservation programs of the Department.

CURTIS W. SABROSKY, ARS; Washington, D.C.: For significant contributions to, and leadership in, the development of stability and international uniformity of scientific names for the multitudinous kinds of animals which affect the agricultural economy and human welfare of the world.

NUNZIO G. SANTACROCE, ARS; The Hague, the Netherlands: For superior administration of the plant quarantine preshipment inspection program and outstanding representation of the Department of Agriculture in countries of western Europe.

DR. JOHN R. SCOTT, ARS; (dec.), Washington, D.C.: For exceptional initiative, competence, and knowledge in administering a national label control program that protects consumers by assuring true and informative labels and markings on meat products.

DR. WARREN C. SHAW, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For outstanding leadership in research on the control of weeds in agronomic crops, for the development of techniques for the evaluation of chemicals as potential herbicides, and for stimulating weed research in the United States.

HOWARD J. SIMONS, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For exercising unusual ability in clarifying the Department's defense responsibilities; for exceptional vision and leadership in coordinating the Department's defense food program; and for organizing detailed and comprehensive procedures for this program at national, regional, State, and county levels.

LEON J. SISK, SCS; Spartanburg, S.C.: For outstanding information program contributions and cooperative and inspirational leadership in promoting soil and water conservation in the Southeast.

DR. EVELYN B. SPINDLER, FES; Washington, D.C.: For remarkable ability to relate nutrition subject matter to specific problems, and especially for ingenuity in meeting the teen-age nutrition problem of national concern.

WILLIAM L. STANLEY, ARS; Albany, Calif.: In cooperation with Robert M. Ikeda, for distinguished research in the chemistry of citrus essential oils, leading to the synthesis of new and useful

Abundance

The technological explosion in American agriculture assures us of abundant supplies of food and fiber from fewer acres than ever before. Pressure on the land for food production has been relieved by the unmatched scientific progress of the American farmer. All of our food and fiber needs for the foreseeable future can be met with 51 million fewer acres of cropland than we now have. This land, under both private and public stewardship, can now be used to enhance the opportunities of the American people to enjoy the simple pleasures of the out of doors.

—Orville L. Freeman.

compounds, the stabilization of valuable flavoring constituents, and the identification of authentic products in channels of trade.

CHESTER D. STEVENS, SRS; Boston, Mass.: For developing and maintaining an integrated crop and livestock reporting service to successfully cope with complex technical and administrative problems in the agriculturally diverse six-State New England area.

HUGH L. STEWART, ERS; Washington, D.C.: For meritorious leadership in developing and directing a broad regional and national program of research on difficult and complex problems of agricultural adjustments, which has contributed immeasurably to a better understanding of these problems and to more effective programs for their solution.

CHARLES E. SWAIN, SCS; Indianapolis, Ind.: For excellent leadership and outstanding competence in advancing soil and water conservation in the Midwest (Corn Belt) through efficient management techniques and effective personnel management and development.

PAUL A. SWARTHOUT, FS; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional competence and leadership in developing and executing solutions of intricate landownership adjustment problems to increase efficient management of the National Forest system in the United States.

RUSSELL A. TAFLINGER, FHA; Effingham, Ill.: For effective training and inspiring leadership in directing the Farmers Home Administration Program, resulting in improved farming and a better standard of living for southern Illinois farmers.

DR. J. MURRAY THOMPSON, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For demonstrated executive direction and leadership of a high order in developing and studying agricultural programs embracing both a wide range of commodities and conceptual changes which mirror the demands of the times.

GLEN E. VANDEN BERG, ARS; Auburn, Ala.: In cooperation with Irvin F. Reed, for outstanding ingenuity in pioneering the development of on-line instantaneous data reduction by means of an inexpensive analog computer resulting in greatly increased research productivity, improved test results, and more accurate calculations.

DR. ARTHUR F. VERRALL, FS; New Orleans, La.: For notable contributions to basic knowledge in controlling decay in buildings, development of internationally recognized accelerated field-testing techniques and creative research in simple preservative methods for wood.

DR. ORVILLE A. VOGEL, ARS; Pullman, Wash.: For success in combining science and practice to improve wheat, and for developing semidwarf wheat for the Pacific Northwest; for initiative and dynamic spirit in research; and for developing improved machines for use in small grain breeding.

RAY WALKER, SCS; Stillwater, Okla.: For outstanding leadership and exceptional competence in developing and directing the soil and water conservation program in Oklahoma.

CHARLES A. WELLNER, FS: Ogden, Utah: For unusual comprehension and initiative in guiding formulation of a broad, integrated wildland research program for the Intermountain Station; and for outstanding competence in resolving difficult problems of external cooperative relations.

GEORGE M. WERNER, CES; Madison, Wis.: For outstanding leadership in the field of Dairy Science especially in developing the artificial breeding program and effective teaching methods in improving dairy cattle feeding in Wisconsin.

PHILIP R. WHEELER, FS; New Orleans, La.: For exceptional contributions to improved timber-inventory techniques, for developing forest survey data-processing methods, and for exceptional leadership in fostering the economic management and development of southern forests.

BENJAMIN H. WHITE, FHA; Raleigh, N.C.: For meritorious leadership in providing assistance to Farmers Home Administration borrowers, enabling them to improve their tenure, adjust their operations and become successful farmers, thereby reaching program objectives.

DR. JONATHAN W. WHITE, JR., ARS; Wyndmoor, Pa.: For outstanding service in the planning, supervision, and evaluation of a dynamic research program on honey; development of new methods required for research accuracy; and authoritative dissemination of research results.

DR. SHELDON W. WILLIAMS, ERS; Urbana, Ill.: For a highly significant contribution to regional marketing research techniques and to the program of the North Central Regional Dairy Marketing Research Committee through outstanding technical competence and exceptionally skillful conduct of working relationships in developing, coordinating, and reporting regional dairy marketing research.

HARRY B. WIRIN, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For exceptionally effective direction, under unusually difficult circumstances, of the formulation of estimates of budgetary expenditures for major ASCS programs.

Superior Service Unit Awards*

ALASKA BROWN BEAR ATTACK INCIDENT AND RESCUE, FS; Rodman Bay, Sitka and Juneau, Alaska: For heroic protection of an associate critically injured by an Alaskan brown bear in face of imminent personal dangers; unusual competence in administering emergency treatment, and coordinating rescue operations.

BARTLETT WORK UNIT, SCS; Bartlett, Tex.: For outstanding technical assistance to the Little River-San Gabriel Soil Conservation District in planning and applying an effective conservation program, resulting in a noteworthy production record for 1961.

CARTOGRAPHIC DIVISION, SCS; Washington, D.C.; Beltsville, Md., Spartanburg, S.C.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Lincoln, Nebr.; and Portland, Oreg.: For meritorious performance in establishing an exemplary work record of high quality and quantity cartographic work through effective management, efficient organization, and complete use of available resources.

Disability retirement

About 1 out of every 4 applicants approved for disability retirement under the Civil Service Retirement Act could obtain the same benefits quicker by applying for optional rather than disability retirement.

A recent review of disability applications shows that almost 25 percent of the applicants are 60 years old with at least 30 years of service or 62 with at least 12 years of service. The Retirement Act provides that under either of these combinations of age and service the individual receives the same annuity, the same health benefits, the same life insurance benefits and is subject to the same Federal income tax rates whether he retires optionally or for disability.

However, by applying for disability retirement he delays his entry on the retirement rolls by at least a month because of the additional time needed for medical determination that he meets the disability requirements.

The mistaken belief that they receive greater benefits under disability retirements accounts for most Federal employees electing this longer route.

COTTON CARDING INVESTIGATION GROUP, ARS; New Orleans, La.: For outstanding development of a radically new method for carding cotton which significantly contributes to the production of textiles of improved uniformity at lower cost.

DeWITT WORK UNIT, SCS; DeWitt, Ark.: For superior administrative and technical leadership in planning and applying a large variety of soil and water conservation practices through the use of local resources.

FEED AND FORAGE ANTIOXIDANT GROUP, ARS; Albany, Calif.: For outstanding service to agriculture and in the public interest by developing ethoxyquin, an effective new stabilizer for preserving the nutrient values of dehydrated forages and mixed feeds.

"FOREIGN AGRICULTURE" STAFF, FAS; Washington, D.C.: For valuable contributions to U.S. knowledge and understanding of world agricultural and trade matters through imaginative and skillful planning and editing of the monthly magazine, "Foreign Agriculture."

FRANKLIN COUNTY EXTENSION STAFF, CES; Hampton, Iowa: For superior achievements in programming 4-H, agricultural, and home economics education while broadening its impact through exceptional community efforts in teen-age-parent relations, civil defense, public affairs, and community development in Northern Iowa.

GOLCONDA WORK UNIT, SCS; Golconda, Ill.: For continued development and maintenance of a high rate of farm planning and application of conservation measures in Pope-Hardin Counties, Illinois, by effective use of available manpower and facilities.

GULFPORT FOREST INSECT LABORATORY, FS; Gulfport, Miss.: For noteworthy achievement in developing insecticidal formulations and application techniques for protecting buildings and rough and finished forest products from damage by termites, ambrosia beetles, and bark beetles.

KINGMAN WORK UNIT, SCS; Kingman, Kansas: For outstanding achievement in the Great Plains Conservation Program, processing ACP referrals, and developing an educational program with school children while maintaining an aggressive and well-balanced program of soil and water conservation.

KNOXVILLE FIBER AND SPINNING LABORATORY, ARS; Knoxville, Tenn.: For significant contributions to cotton genetics and breeding research by developing effective equipment and techniques for determining fiber properties and spinning value from miniature samples of fiber.

LEE WORK UNIT, SCS; Opelika, Ala.: For follow-up work with district cooperators which resulted in outstanding accomplishments in applying soil and water conservation practices during fiscal year 1961.

LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, FS; Alamorgordo, N. Mex.: For analyzing their fire problems and planning and executing a successful intensified forest fire prevention and control program in a highly efficient and effective manner.

REDLANDS WORK UNIT, SCS: Redlands, Calif.: For outstanding leadership and technical abilities in overcoming complex land-use problems and assisting farmers in water management which saved 50,000 acre-feet of vitally needed irrigation water.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS DIVISION, ERS; WASHINGTON, D.C.: For notably outstanding contribution to U.S. agricultural planning and operations, including export activities under the Food for Peace Program, through the preparation of the first World Food Budget.

VICTORIA COUNTY EXTENSION STAFF, CES; Victoria, Tex.: For meritorious service and accomplishment in leadership development through involvement of local people and effective use of available resources resulting in improved public relations; and improved family, home, and community living in Victoria, Tex.

VIRGINIA 4-H CLUB DEPARTMENT EXTENSION STAFF, CES; Blacksburg, Va.: For superior organizational ability, leadership, and knowledge in developing an outstanding 4-H Club program, thereby rendering notable service to the people of Virginia and the Nation.

*Unit awards to be made at a later date at unit headquarters.

Life from our land

GRATITUDE to Divine Providence for the abundance from our soil will be observed in two events in May. The first is Rural Life Sunday on May 27. The second is Soil Stewardship Week which begins with Rural Life Sunday and continues through to the following Sunday, June 3.

Many groups in this country traditionally observe Rural Life Sunday and Soil Stewardship Week. Among them are the National Council Churches of Christ in USA, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, the National Lutheran Council, the American Country Life Association, the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, and farm organizations.

"In observing these events," Secretary Orville L. Freeman said, "all of us should reflect upon the blessings that have come from the richness of our land and the skill of our people.

"We should express special thanks for our great human and natural resources, be appreciative for our vast agricultural abundance, and seek ways of working together to improve and conserve these precious gifts of the Creator."

Length-of-Service Awards

FORTY or more years of Federal Service as of May 15, 1962—employees located in the Washington area: AMBER, VIRGINIA M., AMS; BARKER, HENRY D., ARS; BRIERLY, PHILIP, ARS; BRIGGS, CYRUS R., AMS; BROWNING, BYRON W., REA; CARRELLO, CALLE A., INF; GUDE, FRANCIS De S., ARS; HALL, ELLEN J., FES; HEARNE, CANNON C., FAS; HULBERT, HELIM H., FCS, (ret.); JOHNSON, RONALD E., SRS.

KILLEN, EDWARD H., ARS; NEWELL, STERLING R., SRS; SEATON, GERALD A., ARS; SHERMAN, RALPH W., ARS; STEVENS, JULIAN W., ARS; WERNER, LOUIS T., OGC; WHITE, CAROLYN W., ASCS; WIEBE, GUSTAV A., ARS.

Employees located at field headquarters:* APPLETON, HAYNE C., SCS, Dadeville, Ala.; BLANCHARD, RALPH A., ARS, State College, Miss.; BRENNER, JOHN J., ARS, Woodward, Okla.; BROUSE, DON, FS, Madison, Wis.; BULGER, RAYMOND O., ARS, Minneapolis, Minn.; CAVANAGH, ALBERT E., ARS, Oakland, Calif.; COBBETT, NORMAN G., ARS, Albuquerque, N.M.; COON, ELVIN R., ARS, Boston, Mass.; DICKERSON, JESSE E., AMS, Indianapolis, Ind.; FAKO, PAUL, AMS, (ret.), San Francisco, Calif.; FISHBACK, HOWARD B., ARS, Moultrie, Ga.; GAFFNEY, JOHN P., FS, (ret.), Missoula, Mont.

GLOCKNER, WILLIAM C., ARS, Louisville, Ky.; GOOD, GEORGE L., AMS, Minneapolis, Minn.; GREENE, JAMES P., ARS, Waterloo, Iowa; HANSEN, CARL J., AMS, Portland, Oreg.; HAYCOCK, T. CARL, FS, Richfield, Utah; HOUGH, ASHBEL F., FS, Upper Darby, Pa.; JEFFREY, FRANK I., ARS, Winter Haven, Fla.; JOHNSON, ULYSSES S. J., ARS, Milwaukee, Wis.; LYTTON, LAWRENCE R., ARS, Igulo Taxco, Mex.; MAGNANI, ETTORE, ARS, Hicks-

ville, N.Y.; MARSHALL, LEO M., ARS, San Diego, Calif.; MARTIN, WELLINGTON L., ARS, Chicago, Ill.

MASTERSON, VIRGIL W., ARS, Denver, Colo.; McCONNELL, HAROLD P., FS, Milwaukee, Wis.; McDONALD, CHARLES H., FS, Stevensville, Mont.; McKIM, CLIFFORD R., FS, Elkins, W. Va.; MONIGHAN, FRANCIS J., FS, Albuquerque, N.M.; NIXON, ROY W., ARS, Indio, Calif.; OATES, BESSIE L., FS, Missoula, Mont.; PARKER, SAMUEL R., ARS, San Francisco, Calif.; PETER, JOSEPH, ARS, Moultrie, Ga.

RUSSELL, RAPHAEL S., ARS, Chicago, Ill.; STILES, HARRY S., AMS, Martinsburg, W. Va.; STOCKBRIDGE, JOHN S., ARS, Roanoke, Va.; WEAD, FRED J., ARS, Austin, Minn.; WILLIAMS, HERMAN L., ARS, Fort Branch, Ind.; WOLLIN, ARNO C., FS, Madison, Wis.; YOUNG, HIRAM C., ARS, Florala, Ala.; YOUNGBLOOD, MARSHAL F., FS, Council, Idaho.

*Presentation to be made at a later date at field headquarters.

Research Scholar

Dr. Raymond W. Hoecker, chief, wholesaling and retailing research branch, transportation and facilities research division of AMS, has been awarded the honor of being "The Food Distribution Research Scholar of the Year." The award was made by the Delaware Conference on Food Distribution, University of Delaware at Newark.

The citation reads: "In recognition of his extraordinary dedication and judicious service in enhancing the progress of America's food industry through research contributions meeting the highest standards of excellence for the new efficiencies they prescribe."

Back home again

Joseph F. Pechanec is returning to the scenes of his childhood and early days in the Forest Service in succeeding Reed W. Bailey as Director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah. Mr. Pechanec was born in Nampa, Idaho. He received his B.S. degree in forestry from the University of Idaho. Then for 13 years worked for the Forest Service in Utah and southern Idaho.

He was Director of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station when he was called to the position at Ogden. Succeeding him at the Asheville, N.C. Station is Thomas J. McLintock a native of Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Mr. Bailey has retired after 27 years at the Ogden Station.

Charles E. Burkhead, Statistical Reporting Service, who recently received the Annual OPEDA Public Service Award.

Rockefeller awards

Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have been invited to participate in the 1962 Rockefeller Public Service Awards Program. This program is intended to recognize outstanding employees in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and to encourage such employees to make further significant contributions to the cause of public service.

In recognition of outstanding past achievement, each employee selected will receive a $5,000 basic cash award and will become eligible to receive a grant of sufficient additional funds to make a record of his contribution to the public service available to others at no financial sacrifice to himself.

Nominations for the award is limited to men and women in the civilian employ of the Federal Government who have performed truly outstanding service to the Nation and who have been employed in the Federal Government for a minimum of 15 years and not be under 45 years of age.

Nominations must be submitted not later than May 31, 1962, to Rockefeller Public Service Awards, Woodrow Wilson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

Plentiful foods

USDA's June list:

Featured—Milk and dairy products.

Other plentifuls—Broiler-fryers, vegetable fats and oils.

OPEDA Award

CHARLES E. Burkhead, who heads the field crops statistical branch of the agricultural estimates division of SRS, has received this year's annual OPEDA Public Service Award. The award was presented by C. O. Henderson, Office of Personnel and an official of OPEDA for many years.

Mr. Burkhead was honored for his "outstanding performance as membership chairman in creating an awareness of the value of a professional employees' organization which resulted in doubling the membership in the past 3 years."

He was, also, cited for his "exceptional leadership, initiative and resourcefulness as president" of OPEDA, a post he held from 1956 to 1960. During the past year, Mr. Burkhead spearheaded efforts to revise OPEDA's bylaws, permitting greater participation of the organization under the new Employee-Management Cooperation policy. OPEDA has since been granted formal recognition by the Department to represent the organization's more than 6,000 members.

A native of Henderson, Tenn., Mr. Burkhead is a graduate of Oklahoma University at Oklahoma City. He has held various posts with the Department both here and in the field since 1930.

Mr. Burkhead is the fourth person to receive the Annual OPEDA Award. Past winners include: Leon F. Kneipp, formerly of the Forest Service; Dr. Stanley B. Fracker, ARS, retired; and Dr. T. Roy Reid former Director of the Office of Personnel and then the USDA Graduate School. He also is now retired.

FCIC Performance Awards

An *Outstanding Performance Award* was presented to Deputy Manager Jack H. Morrison and *Sustained Superior Work Performance Awards* went to Earll H. Nikkel, director of the program development and research division; Miss Louise Lynch and Mrs. Helen S. Baber of the actuarial division, and John Gentry, Jr., of the administrative division.

May 23, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 11

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN
USDA
FOR JUNE 6, 1962

CSESS Administrator

DR. T. C. BYERLY, former ARS Deputy Administrator, has been selected by Secretary Orville L. Freeman to be the first Administrator of the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service. Since CSESS was established Sept. 1, 1961, Dr. George A. Selke has been serving as Acting Administrator.

On March 2, 1887 the Hatch bill was passed establishing the first national system of State agricultural experiment stations in the world and setting up the Office of Experiment Stations in the Department of Agriculture. W. O. Atwater was made Chief of this office.

The Hatch Experiment Station Act of 1887, as amended in 1955, provides for the support by the Federal Government of a comprehensive program of research in agriculture carried on by the States through State agricultural experiment stations. The Secretary of Agriculture is responsible to Congress for the administration of the Act. Prior to Sept. 1, 1961, administration of this Act was carried on first by the Office of Experiment Stations and later by ARS.

Dr. Byerly also has the distinction of being the first Department scientist designated as Chairman of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Academy of Sciences. He will succeed the present Chairman Dr. H. Burr Steinbach July 1.

Dr. Byerly is a native of Melbourne, Iowa. He graduated from the University of Iowa with an A.B. degree in 1923, an M.S. degree in 1925 and a Ph. D. degree in 1926. His career in the Department began in 1929 as a physiologist in the old Bureau of Animal Industry.

Among his many honors and awards are the Borden Award in 1943 and the Department's *Superior Service Award* in 1953. In 1954 he was chairman of the official U.S. delegation at the 10th World Poultry Congress at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dr. Selke will continue to serve in the Department as Assistant to Secretary Freeman, a position he held prior to being named Acting Administrator of CSESS.

Dr. T. C. Byerly,
To CSESS

Girl Friday

Have you seen a copy of the "Tip" sheet addressed "*To a Secretary?*" If not, get your request in to the Director of Personnel, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. A copy will "tip you off" on what some of the qualifications are of a good secretary. Every "Girl Friday" should have a copy.

As I see it

I HAVE always been proud to be a part of the Department of Agriculture, but never more so than now. Almost 25 years ago, I was a county ASC office manager. Following that, I served for a time in the southern region of the Triple-A in Washington before returning to the farm in Georgia.

As the years went on, it became more and more clear to me that agriculture was at a crossroads—a point where we had to decide as a Nation whether agriculture was going to be a declining, depressed part of the American economy or a dynamic and prosperous part of that economy.

Therefore, I was happy to become part of the Administration team last year to help put agriculture on the right road. I want to help fight that battle in behalf of our Nation's farmers. It is for this reason that I say that though I have always been proud to serve in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, I am especially pleased to be a part of this great organization today.

Having served in many capacities in the Department, I have no illusions as to who and what makes the USDA tick. The muscle, blood, and bone of the Department are the rank and file employees in Washington, throughout the country, and in foreign lands. The bigger part of the job of those of us who are, so to speak, in the "front office" is to give overall direction to the immense array of talent, education, scientific, and professional know-how that has been built up in this Department. And even in doing this we depend greatly upon the aid and advice of the so-called rank and file.

The Department has had a full century in which to build and nurture its tradition of public service. No Department of the Government is more highly or more justly honored by the American people. Being keenly aware of that tradition and feeling a great personal responsibility to help carry it forward, I know you, as I, are proud indeed to serve in this Department.

—*John P. Duncan, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture*

The northern utilization research and development division, ARS, Peoria, Ill., established a record during 1961 of lost-time injury, with only 1 day lost by the injured employee. This year the division is shooting for a perfect record of a million man-hours worked with no lost-time injuries.

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FHA committeemen lauded

THE JUDGMENT of the 7,500 FHA county committeemen, in assisting in the evaluation of the soundness of loans under the FHA rural housing loan program, was recently praised by Secretary Orville L. Freeman.

During the 12-year operation of this program, losses on principal have amounted to only two one-hundredths of 1 percent. A fifth of all loans have been repaid in full. Payments of principal and interest, on the 40,391 loans outstanding, total $70,756,000, or 104 percent of the amount that has become due. Only 62 loans have been foreclosed since the program started in 1949.

"This is a remarkable tribute to the financial integrity of rural families, and their ability to manage their financial affairs," the Secretary said. "Loans under this program are made only to those who cannot obtain financing from conventional sources. As a result, the 52,000 families who obtained these loans have had to be extra diligent in meeting their repayment obligations."

This repayment record on rural-housing-loan borrowers also is a tribute to the FHA committeemen who have had the responsibility of making appraisals and working with these rural families, the Secretary said.

He then went on to point out that this program benefits the entire rural-based economy—contractors, small businessmen supplying contractors, and building trades workers. They all benefit through increased business. Their stepped up activity in turn stimulates the entire rural economy. The approximately $95 million in housing loans FHA will make available this year is the equivalent of many new industries, in terms of more jobs and greater purchasing power.

A survey recently made in an Alabama county showed that 28 rural housing loans, totaling $281,906, made in the county in 1961 provided 37,324 hours of employment to local labor and resulted in the purchase of building materials worth $195,720. Of this amount, $81,620 was spent for materials produced or manufactured in the county, such as lumber and cement blocks.

Dr. Einar Jensen is the new agricultural attaché in Stockholm, Sweden. He succeeded Harry R. Varney, now attaché in Karachi, Pakistan. Dr. Jensen, of Clarendon Hills, Ill., has been with the Department more than 25 years, of which 17 years have been as an agricultural attaché.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

After a visit to the Department's 10,378-acre Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., it is a little difficult to realize that this vast "experiment station" had its beginning in a 2-acre plot of ground on what is now the Mall in Washington, D.C., between Madison and Adams Drives and Fourth and Sixth Streets. But, back in 1854 Congress appropriated $35,000 for agricultural work and a 2-acre propagating garden was set aside for the study of sorghums.

About 40 acres more were transferred to the Department for an experimental farm when the Union Army no longer needed the land as a cattle yard. This tract was located between 12th and 14th Streets and Constitution and Independence Avenues. The present Administration Building is located here.

At the turn of the century, the Department acquired 400 acres on the Virginia side of the Potomac across the river from the Department of Agriculture buildings. The Bureau of Plant Industry used this tract, called The Arlington Farm, until 1941 when it was transferred to the War Department as a site for the Pentagon.

At that time the Plant Industry work was transferred to Beltsville where in 1910 the Department had acquired a 475-acre tract of land for investigations of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Additional land has been purchased and the Center developed until today it is the largest agricultural research center in the world.

Charles T. McClerey is the new Administrator of the Madison, Wis., milk order in addition to his responsibilities as Market Administrator of milk orders for Michigan.

Centennial Yearbook

"AFTER A Hundred Years" is the appropriate title of the 1962 Yearbook of Agriculture. Historically, it is in keeping with the Centennial celebration of the founding of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was published on May 15, 1962—just 100 years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Act creating the Department—and is in content like a family album, picturing agricultural development of the past century.

As Alfred Stefferud, editor of the Yearbook, explains in the *Preface*, "This Yearbook of Agriculture . . . is a sampler of progress in the hundred years since the Department was established. Just that, no more."

Writing of this progress in the *Foreword*, Secretary Orville L. Freeman says, "We cannot measure in tons or dollars, or even in terms of stomachs filled and bodies clothed, the accomplishments of these hundred years in agriculture, for the achievement is not alone in numbers or amounts but in challenges met and responsibilities laid upon us."

Turning the pages and reading on into this unique Yearbook, one begins to feel the surge of growth, expansion and development which has produced today's agriculture, and the Department created to serve it. Beginning with the section on "Backgrounds," there is a vivid word picture of the trying times in which the Department was born.

Quickly, however, another slide is inserted in the "Stereoscope" and we see the new Department struggling for space, equipment, and recognition to provide the services essential to a rapidly growing and expanding agriculture and Nation.

Following the "Backgrounds," the Yearbook traces developments in the field of Plants, Conservation, Forests, Animals, Insects, Technologies, Markets and Economics. Then there is a section on communications under the title "So People May Know." And fittingly enough the concluding section is "Homes."

Profusely and richly illustrated, the Yearbook brings to life the story of a pulsing, throbbing, dynamic agriculture and "the people's Department" which has served the Nation for the past 100 years.

The importance of forage crops in the Nation's agriculture will get new emphasis at the 1st National Grassland Field Days and Conference, Aug. 15–17, at Hershey, Penn.

Mrs. Amy G. Cowing, FES specialist on readability and plain writing, receives a Certificate of *Appreciation* and cash award from Fred P. Frutchey, head of the FES teaching methods research branch. The award was made for Mrs. Cowing's "leading role in pioneering readability formulas out of ivy-towered halls into practical use."

Amy Cowing cited

PLAN, write and trim. Put your words on paper so they bait, hold, sell and tell. In such terse terms Mrs. Amy G. Cowing of FES has been teaching how to write readable writing for years. For her leading role in this field she was recently presented a *Certificate of Appreciation.*

Twenty years ago Mrs. Cowing began work on analyzing the readability of extension publications to stimulate interest in preparing publications which readers would want to read and which they could understand. Over the years she has analyzed some 10,000 publications and worked with extension personnel on readability in the 50 States and Puerto Rico. She has helped plan and conduct workshops in plain writing and taught readability courses in the USDA Graduate School.

Recently Mrs. Cowing has pulled together her ideas on readability into a book entitled, "Writing Words That Work." Comments written and oral about her contributions have come from many sources. She has been affectionately known as Mrs. Readability.

In Mrs. Cowing's own words, "Simple sentences sell."

Group life insurance

If you carry group life insurance, you have added protection for certain types of injuries. For the accidental loss of the sight of an eye, or the loss of a hand or foot, you will be paid half the amount of your life insurance. The total amount of insurance will be paid for two or more dismemberments or the loss of sight of both eyes.

These payments are in addition to any other benefits such as sick and annual leave, employees' compensation, or disability retirement.

The amount of group life insurance you are entitled to carry is the amount of your annual salary raised to the upper thousand. For example, an employee receiving $4,345 a year may carry $5,000 worth of life insurance. For it, he pays at the rate of 25 cents per thousand every 2 weeks, or $1.25, which is deducted from his paycheck. The Federal Government also contributes to the financing of the insurance system.

According to the Civil Service Commission, about 95 percent of all Federal employees eligible for this insurance are covered.

Forest Service promotions

TRADITION and training in the Forest Service are designed to prepare foresters for advancement within the service so that vacancies are but opportunities for the next man down the trail to move up. This was demonstrated recently in the promotion of three officials to top positions.

With the appointment of Edward P. Cliff as Chief of the Forest Service, his position as Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest resource management was left vacant. But not for long. Recently Arthur W. Greeley, Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest protection and development, was promoted to this position formerly held by Mr. Cliff.

In turn, Mr. Greeley's former position was filled by the promotion of M. M. "Red" Nelson, who had been serving as regional forester at Milwaukee, Wis. To take Mr. Nelson's place as regional forester, George S. James was promoted from the position he held as Deputy Assistant Chief in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Greeley is a native of Washington, D.C., with a wide experience in the Forest Service. He started as assistant ranger on the St. Joe National Forest in Idaho in 1935 and worked up through the ranks as forest ranger, assistant supervisor, forest supervisor, assistant director of a forest and range experiment station, and as regional forester. He was transferred back to his "home town" in 1959 to take the position he held prior to his recent promotion.

Mr. Nelson is a veteran of 27 years in the Forest Service. He was born in Grand Valley, Colo. And he, too, worked his way up the mountain trail of a career in the Forest Service.

Mr. James has been in the Forest Service 29 years. He is a native of Hazen, Nev. And like the other two, he has been climbing the career trail step by step. As regional forester, he will be responsible for the management of the 10 National Forests in the North Central Region.

Dr. Donald A. Spencer, formerly with the Wildlife Research Laboratory of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has joined the ARS plant pest control division as chief staff officer, animal biology.

George O. Duncan, Sr., of Alvin has been appointed as a member of the Texas State ASCS committee.

In keeping with the fine example of President Kennedy, these four are saying, "Make mine milk" in a special toast to June Dairy Month. Left to right—E. A. "Ike" Arneson of AMS; Actor Kirk Douglas; Bonnie Smith of AMS; and Milton Caniff, creator of "Steve Canyon," join in a milk salute to the USDA Plentiful Foods Program goal—a Nation of 185,000,000 milk drinkers. This is just one illustration of the support which the AMS food distribution division is rounding up for the dairy industry's June Dairy Month promotion. Other example are special features and spot announcements for radio and TV, fact sheets and letters to food trade and news media, personal contacts with trade and civic groups of USDA representatives around the country. Oh, yes, and milk and dairy products are featured on the June USDA Plentiful Foods list.

"Make mine milk"

IN SUPPORT of the dairy industries' campaign for increased use of its products Secretary Orville L. Freeman made the following statement:

"Milk and dairy products have a vital role in our efforts to make full use of America's abundant farm production. The nutrients of milk work together efficiently to meet the basic requirements of good health. In fact, milk provides about two-thirds of the calcium, nearly half the riboflavin and a fourth of the protein in this Nation's food supply.

"Still, many people are not taking advantage of the easy milk way to economical nutrition, and consequently the diets of too many families are below recommended nutritional levels. To encourage greater milk consumption we are, first, stepping up the scope of the Special Milk and National School Lunch Programs, through which more and more American children are able to obtain milk and other nutritious foods while learning good dietary habits. Also, dairy products are being distributed along with other donated foods to some 6 million needy Americans. At the same time, the Department of Agriculture is actively cooperating with the dairy industry in the important task of nutrition education to protect the health and vigor of our Nation."

Contact

In this Centennial Year of the Department of Agriculture we are prone to compare today's methods with those of 100 years ago. When one compares the methods of making speeches, there is little to compare with a recent speech made by Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel.

While Mr. Barnes sat in his office in Washington, D.C., he made a brief speech to a group of about 50 Department employees in Alexandria, La. Not only did he talk to the employees in Louisiana but they asked questions and carried on a discussion with the Director.

This "remote control" meeting was an experiment. The Alexandria, La., telephone company wanted to try out the direct dial system to demonstrate that such a meeting could be held.

While this method of communication has been tried before, this is "a first" for the head of a Government agency.

During the telephone meeting, Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson added his greetings.

By the way

COULD this happen to you?

It may be just a story to emphasize a point. Henry F. Shepherd, Department Safety Officer, sent it in to USDA as a "safety reminder." As you read this incident which Mr. Shepherd borrowed from a local safety publication and which we are passing along to you, think what your answer to our opening question might be.

"Traffic was moving at a steady smooth 30 miles per hour pace. It was a nice day to drive and John B. felt relaxed and comfortable. He reached into his coat pocket for a cigarette, but decided not to light it until he had a better opportunity.

"When the car stopped at a traffic light, John reached for his matches. He couldn't find them in any of his pockets, but finally located some in the glove compartment. Just as he struck the match, the traffic light turned green and the car behind him honked impatiently. He lit his cigarette and accelerated quickly, at the same time flipping the match towards the ash tray. Out of the corner of his eye he saw the still burning match miss the ash tray and fall to the floor. He looked down momentarily to see where it had fallen. John was still looking at the match when he rammed the rear of the car ahead which had slowed to make a turn.

"Inattention is a common cause of rear end collisions. A driver taking his eyes off the road, even for a split second, can find himself in serious trouble. To avoid this type of accident, keep plenty of room between you and the car ahead, and pay attention at all times.

"Driving this right way means—drive defensively not just part of the time but every time you drive. Take safety with you behind the wheel—at work or on personal business.

"Drive the right way—the safe way—every time."

Buy Freedom Bonds Today

June 6, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 12

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN
USDA
FOR JUNE 20, 1962

As I see it

EACH YEAR, during official travel to various sections of the country, I hear many times from farmers, ranchers, State officials, and community leaders about how dedicated and hard working SCS people are.

This pleases me, of course—even more so as I realize there is a reason for it.

No experience could be more satisfying than helping landowners and operators understand and plan the management of their soil and water for a variety of uses.

People are pretty much the same—wherever you find them. They want to know technical facts about their cropland, grassland, woodland, and wildlife fields. They like to see the scars of erosion healed and water runoff controlled, luxuriant grass and sturdy trees growing, wildlife on stock ponds, and pleasing patterns of contour operations.

In conservation there is pride of accomplishment as well as visual beauty.

Our SCS personnel—in helping people do these things—are constantly challenged by tasks to be done and by the people asking and waiting for such help. Then, too, there is the community pride of treating whole watersheds, solving water problems, stimulating the local economy, and providing pleasures of recreation.

Morale means much in any organization—the feeling of belonging to a "good outfit." But, in addition, there is satisfaction in seeing things happen and having a part in them.

Mr. Conservation—who serves local people with facts and experience in soil and water conservation—has good morale. And he is a morale builder, too.

Who wouldn't enjoy being a conservationist?

—D. A. Williams, Administrator
Soil Conservation Service

642192°—62

AMS Administrator S. R. "Si" Smith congratulates James W. Dickens on winning the Golden Peanut Research Award for 1961. The award was presented to Mr. Dickens as the individual making the most outstanding contribution in peanut research during the preceding year.

Award to AMS researcher

JAMES W. DICKENS, Department market quality research engineer in AMS, has been named winner of the Golden Peanut Research Award for 1961. Mr. Dickens is stationed at Raleigh, N.C.

The award consists of an embossed plaque and $1,000 cash. It is presented annually by the National Peanut Council to the individual making the most outstanding contribution in peanut research during the preceding year.

The achievement for which Mr. Dickens was chosen was development of a pneumatic peanut sampling machine. By means of a 4-inch suction tube, the Dickens machine works its way automatically from the top of a truckload of peanuts to the bottom and pulls out a 4-inch core. It can be injected at a number of places in the truckload and in a few minutes collect completely representative samples of the entire lot.

Other equipment necessary to thorough examination of the peanuts being graded includes a sheller, subsampler, splitter, and inspection belt. All five of the new pieces of equipment are the result of Mr. Dickens' work.

Why not share abundance?

THE QUESTION is frequently asked, "Why don't we ship more of our abundant supplies of food to hungry people overseas? Instead of spending millions of dollars to store wheat, corn, dry beans, rice, and several other commodities under the CCC price-support program, why not share these foods and feeds with countries where the people seem never to have enough to eat?"

Some of the answers to these questions are given in an article by Secretary Orville L. Freeman in the May issue of Foreign Agriculture. Reprints of this article are being distributed.

The first answer is that we are sharing our abundance. Through the "Food for Peace Program," direct donations to voluntary agencies, to governments in times of disaster, barter and other means, a great deal of food is moving to hungry people. In the 7 fiscal years, 1955–61, our Food for Peace shipments had an export value of over $9.5 billion. That was third of total U.S. agricultural exports valued at $28.5 billion.

But why not all of it?

Here are some answers given by Secretary Freeman:

1. Many undeveloped countries lack the transportation, storage, and distribution facilities needed to reach hungry people with imported foods. They lack organizations through which such food could be distributed.

2. Traditional eating habits keep many people from making wide use of the foods from this country. A nation accustomed to eating rice does not readily turn to corn or even to wheat.

3. Commercial trade of the United States and of nations friendly to us must be safeguarded. Care has to be taken to prevent donated foods from the United States replacing normal markets of other countries.

4. Better than teaching peoples in these undernourished countries to depend on donated food from the United States is to share with them our know-how so that through improved agricultural methods, they can raise their standard of living through increased yields and grater variety of foods.

During the 90 years between 1860 and 1950, the number of persons supplied by one farmworker increased from 4½ to 14½, a threefold increase in 90 years. But during the 10 short years between 1950 and 1960, that number nearly doubled, from 14½ to 27.

Hoyle B. Puckett—center—ARS agricultural engineer stationed at the University of Illinois received a Certificate of Merit and cash award for his outstanding work in developing labor-saving equipment for farmers. Mr. Puckett has developed five automatic controls or control systems for reducing labor in feeding farm livestock. One of his inventions, now manufactured commercially, includes a flat-bottom grain bin unloader that has been patented recently for the Federal Government. Presenting the Certificate is Truman H. Hienton, chief, farm electrification research branch, ARS, Beltsville, Md. Looking on is Frank Lanham, head, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois.

1962 Hoblitzelle Award

TWO ARS scientists, Dr. Harry A. Borthwick and Dr. Sterling B. Hendricks of the Department's Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., received the 1962 Hoblitzelle National Award. Consisting of $10,000 cash, two gold medals, and attesting certificates, the award is granted biennially to the scientists, or scientist team, for outstanding contribution to American agriculture during the preceding 4-year period.

The Hoblitzelle National Award in the Agricultural Sciences is conferred by the Hoblitzelle Foundation of Dallas, Tex., to encourage and recognize notable contributions in American agriculture. All scientists working in the United States and its territories are eligible for the Award.

Dr. Borthwick and Dr. Hendricks received the award for their joint research into how the light-sensitive plant pigment phytochrome controls plant development. They explain that phytochrome is sensitive to two kinds of light, red and far-red. Red light has the longest wavelength in the visible spectrum. Far-red, just beyond the limit of visible red light, approaches infrared or heat energy. The kind of light influencing the phytochrome determines whether the pigment will stimulate or retard flowering.

Experiments with corn, soybeans, chrysanthemums, and cockleburs indicate that the sensitivity of phytochrome to light in the red region of the spectrum controls height, germination, color, flowering, and other responses. Department scientists have described the triggering effect of the phytochrome as "the master control for plant development."

Dr. Borthwick is chief plant physiologist in the ARS pioneering research laboratory for plant physiology. He is a native of Otsego, Minn., and has been with the Department for 26 years. He is the author or coauthor of 106 scientific publications.

Dr. Hendricks is chief scientist at the pioneering research laboratory for mineral nutrition of plants. He has been with the Department since 1922 and is the author of more than 200 major scientific papers. He is a native of Elysian Fields in Harrison County, Tex.

Both scientists have received the Department's *Distinguished Service Award.*

Almost 1,100 visitors attended the centennial open house held at the ARS Utilization Laboratory at Wyndmoor, Pa. The open house featured conducted tours through the laboratory.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

The soil conservation seeds sown by early American conservationists were slow to germinate. Although Jared Eliot, a minister and doctor of Killingsworth, Conn., recognized erosion of topsoil in the muddy waters from a bare hillside, and Thomas Jefferson taught conservation farming at Monticello, it took more than 100 years before a Nation was aroused to the need to take steps to save the soil that was being washed away and wasted through erosion.

It took such men as Hugh Bennett, Gifford Pinchot, and others to turn the tide of exploitation and waste of our natural resources. As long as there was land farther west and mountains covered with trees, wornout and eroded farms and cutover forests could be abandoned and the farmers and lumbermen could move on to new lands and new timber sources.

Finally the conservation seeds began to swell and sprout. A Federal appropriation was made in 1929 to study the effects of erosion and ways to control it. Eight erosion-control experiment stations were set up in representative areas. The Soil Erosion Service was created in 1933 and the Soil Conservation Service in 1935.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, soil-depleting crops were recognized, and both the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provided Federal funds for sharing the cost of carrying out soil and water conserving practices.

Plentiful foods

USDA's July list:

Featured—Turkeys.

Other plentifuls — Peaches, frozen orange juice, summer vegetables, and milk and dairy products.

District supervisors and leaders of the soil and water conservation programs of southeast Missouri recently met at Portgageville to honor two work units and a conservation aid. Unit awards of $256 each were presented to SCS staffs of New Madrid and Pemiscot County SCD's. Albert S. Howard, SCS, of Stoddard County SCD, received a "sustained above average performance" award of $110. The work unit awards were divided among the three members on each county staff. In the picture—left to right—Howard C. Jackson, State conservationist, SCS, Columbia; Harry B. Barker, Work Unit conservationist, SCS, Caruthersville; William H. Colman, Cape Girardeau, southeast Missouri representative for SCS; Albert S. Howard, conservation aid, SCS, Bloomfield; Donald A. Karwick, assistant engineer, SCS, Caruthersville; William E. Busch, conservation aid, SCS, Caruthersville; J. D. Dowd, assistant engineer, SCS, New Madrid; Senator J. F. "Pat" Patterson, Caruthersville; Joseph H. Walters, assistant engineer, SCS, New Madrid; Charles A. Meunier, Work Unit conservationist, SCS, New Madrid.

Crop reports chief

Glenn D. Simpson, who has been director of field operations in the Department's Statistical Reporting Service, has succeeded S. R. "Burt" Newell as Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board and Deputy Administrator of SRS. Mr. Newell has retired after some 36 years of service in the Department in the field of agricultural statistics. Prior to his joining the Department in this field he was a county agricultural agent in Maryland.

Mr. Simpson is a native of Wyoming. He grew up on a farm in western Wyoming and an irrigated farm in Idaho. After graduating from the University of Wyoming he joined the Department in 1935. He has worked for the Department in Wyoming, New York, and Iowa. Since 1955 he has supervised the 43 Federal-State statistical services distributed throughout the U.S.

Mexico tour scheduled

The USDA Travel Club has scheduled a 2-week tour of Mexico for August. Field employees and retirees of the Department are encouraged to participate. The group will leave Washington, D.C., Aug. 4 and fly to Mexico City.

Field employees and retirees should write USDA Travel Club, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., for further information and to make reservations.

New USDA films

We Show the Way—FES. 15 minutes. Color.

African Horse Sickness—ARS. 28½ minutes. Color.

We Share This Land—SCS. 14½ minutes. Color.

President Kennedy on Milk and Nutrition—ARS–AMS–ERS–ASCS. 8 minutes. Black and white.

Eventful field trip

DIRECTOR of Personnel Carl B. Barnes recently returned from a visit to four Department field offices—Alexandria, La., St. Paul, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., and Kansas City, Mo.

At Alexandria, Mr. Barnes addressed the USDA Club and Alexandria Rotary Club. In both addresses he emphasized the high level of Government employees' work as exemplified by the fantastic success story of U.S. agriculture and the Department's role in it.

Mr. Barnes was the keynote speaker at the biannual Forest Service Personnel Officers' meeting held recently in St. Paul. While in St. Paul, he visited personnel offices of the Forest Service, the experiment station and the University of Minnesota.

The following day, Director Barnes talked to the Milwaukee USDA Club at its centennial luncheon. He later talked to groups of employees at the various agency offices in Milwaukee and the Forest Service Experiment Station, telling them what the Department is doing in Personnel.

From Milwaukee Mr. Barnes flew to Kansas City. He managed to see every Department office in the city and addressed the USDA Club Centennial Meeting, where nearly 300 people were present. At this banquet meeting, Mr. Barnes presented Unit Honor Awards amounting to $3,970 to 4 units and 90 employees of the Kansas City ASCS Commodity Office.

Members of this ARS research team recently received Certificates of Merit and cash awards totaling $500 for exceptional competence in evaluating effects of the Food Stamp Plan on diets of needy families. They are—left to right: Elizabeth Davenport, Janet Murray, Evelyn Grossman, Sadye Adelson, and Beatrice Evans. Lillian Fincher, another member of the team, is not shown in the picture. Dr. Faith Clark, right, Director, Consumer and Food Economics Research Division is shown presenting the check for $500.

Let's go camping

FOR A FAMILY vacation that is "different," inexpensive, and completely satisfying, the Forest Service suggests camping in the national forests—and offers a new booklet to tell you all about how it is done.

"Camping in the National Forests—America's Playgrounds" covers all the fun of outdoor camping from the fragrance of campfire coffee and frying brook trout for breakfast through what to see and what to do during the day.

Those questions usually asked by the novice camper are answered and discussed in the booklet: Reservations needed at national forest campgrounds? None required. Charges? Almost all national forest camping is free. Equipment needed? Bring your own tent, sleeping and cooking equipment, and plenty of food. Fresh air builds the appetite. Pets? You may bring pets, but you are asked to keep them under control.

There are 5,200 national forest camp and picnic grounds, and you can drive to one or another from almost any point in the country in a day or less. These Forest Service campgrounds come in every size, shape, and variety, to suit a wide range of family tastes. You may camp on high plateaus with ridges stretching to the horizon; in mossy glades beside fast-running streams; in deep groves of majestic trees on the shores of serene lakes; on abandoned farm clearings filled with goldenrod and wild asters.

Every national forest campground meets certain minimum standards and these are discussed in the booklet. Basic rules for camping are also outlined, and the camper is especially requested to leave campground cleaned and to be careful with fire. Dollars saved on repair and maintenance costs can be used to build more recreation areas for more forest campers.

"If you've never camped, join those thousands who this year will camp in the woods for the first time," the booklet counsels. "Get the advice of an experienced woodsman, or study camping magazines and books. Then plan a simple trip—don't be too ambitious for the first time out—and head for the woods. Campers are friendly and are glad to share their woodslore with you. You'll learn a lot, and before the trip ends you'll be writing home, 'Having a wonderful time.' "

A family group from Texas enjoys tent camping at Van Hood Glade on the Nantahala National Forest near Highlands, N.C. They are preparing the evening meal which whetted appetites of the outdoors will add a special flavor. This is one of the most popular camping areas on the forest, and the "no vacancy" sign is often up.

Safety makes sense

Get the safety habit and for a safe future, practice safety now, says Henry F. Shepherd, U.S. Department of Agriculture safety officer. Think safety. Act safely. Encourage safety. Insist on safety.

Although his "Safety Signals" are directed to supervisors, they are meant for all Department employees—especially employees working where hazards may be greater than usual.

Speaking of such hazards, he says, "Look for and eliminate hazards. Make sure handtools, ladders, vehicles, equipment, and machines are ready for use when needed—in good repair and properly safeguarded and work areas are clear of hazards.

"Assure: sanitary drinking and toilet facilities; first aid readily available; practical work schedules that recognize fatigue buildup requiring rest periods; hazardous operations requiring at least a two-man team in case of trouble; adequate transportation; vehicles in safe condition and never overloaded; safety equipment that will safeguard employees from injury; program operation plans include safety."

Each employee has a responsibility to work safely. So, get the safety habit. Know and practice safe work methods.

James T. McDorman of South Charleston, Ohio, has succeeded A. W. Marion as State Director of FHA for Ohio. Mr. Marion died in February.

Yearbook collection

William R. "Bill" Poole, Marketing Information Division of AMS at Atlanta, Ga., has managed to collect an almost complete set of U.S. Department of Agriculture Yearbooks. His collection begins with the 1848 Yearbook of Agriculture then published in the Patent Office.

He has been collecting old copies of Department Yearbooks from individuals and secondhand bookstores from Georgia to New York. Except for the Yearbooks for 1856, 1871, 1872, and 1874, Bill has a complete set of Yearbooks back to 1848.

SCS scientist honored

Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, Assistant Administrator for Soil Survey, SCS, recently received the doctor of science degree—*honoris causa*—from North Dakota State University. Dr. Kellog was professor of soils in that institution before coming to the Department of Agriculture in 1934 in charge of the Soil Survey.

JUNE 20, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 13

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR JULY 4, 1962

The Atlanta, Ga., USDA Club "went all out" in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Besides a club luncheon, TV, radio, and press coverage, the lobby in the Peachtree-Seventh Building was lined with exhibits. Here in front of the Forest Service exhibit are the following club officers and members: Left to right—Dr. J. K. Keim, Linton B. West, S. L. VanLandingham, Douglass A. Craig, James K. Vassey, Elaine K. Larson, Arthur A. Grumbine, Cleo P. Arnold, Thomas J. Wilson, William R. Poole, Charles R. Alley, Jr., and Dr. H. J. Osterholtz. Mr. Grumbine of the Forest Service is president of the club.

Farm Safety Week

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy has proclaimed the week of July 22–28, 1962, as National Farm Safety Week and called on the people of the Nation to observe the theme, "Family Safety—At Work and Play." He also urges all persons and organizations allied with agriculture to join in a strong, concerted effort to reduce the number of farm, home, and highway accidents.

In support of this proclamation, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has added:

"The Department of Agriculuture and the National Safety Council cosponsor National Farm Safety Week in cooperation with the State Cooperative Extension Service, farm organizations, the farm press, radio, television, and other groups. I, therefore, urge all services of the Department to acquaint their field personnel with the proclamation, and encourage them to offer assistance to the State cooperative extension services in observance of National Farm Safety Week."

The Federal Extension Service is cooperating directly with the State extension services and the Office of Information in assisting through national communications channels.

Harold L. Koeller, a native of New Canton, Ill., is the new agricultural attaché in Copenhagen, Denmark, with reporting responsibility also for Norway. He has succeeded Elmer T. Reese, who has retired. Mr. Koeller has been an agricultural trade programs coordinator for FHA in Washington, D.C., since January 1960.

As I see it

TOO FEW people are aware of the magnitude of the contributions of agricultural research and education to our Nation's wealth and welfare. The great superstructure of our national economy rests on a productive agriculture. In turn, the technology that has revolutionized our agriculture has emerged in research and education. It is fitting that we take note of these contributions in this centennial year.

What are the opportunities for agricultural research and education?

We know that when the current crop of farm youngsters is grown, only a fraction of them will be required in farming. Those who elect to farm must have managerial skills of high order. The prospect is that their farms will be larger, their capital investments greater, their systems of operation vastly more complex than those of today. Their opportunities to sell on farflung markets will depend on their ability to meet exacting standards of quality.

Tomorrow's farms will require technologies that are out of reach today. They will need crop varieties and livestock strains that are more highly resistant to pests and more efficient users of nutrients. They will need methods of controlling hazards that eradicate pests, build soils, and conserve water.

Our opportunities to serve in agriculture research and education do not end at the farmstead. They extend to the people who serve our farmers and the people who buy from them. We carry an obligation to all people in the search for knowledge on food and agriculture and in the diffusion of that knowledge.

The task of meeting these opportunities is particularly demanding in the years immediately ahead. We have been imaginative, resourceful, and fruitful in both research and education to serve agriculture and to our social structure as a whole.

We have met with distinction some of the major challenges in science and education through the century of progress that the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the land-grant college system have been in existence.

The real challenge for the future—as we open vistas to a still better world—is to continue to be sensitive to and geared for dynamic changes brought about by science and technology in a rapidly changing social order.

—Frank J. Welch,
Assistant Secretary,
Federal-States Relations.

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Ten awards at Wyndmoor

THE OUTSTANDING performance of five Department employees and specific suggestions from five others have brought them cash awards totaling $1,400 at the ARS Utilization Laboratory at Wyndmoor, Pa. The awards were presented by Dr. P. A. Wells, Director of the Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division at Wyndmoor, in a recent awards ceremony.

Joseph B. Claffey's $300 cash award was for his exceptional contributions in obtaining detailed cost estimates for the industrial adoption of new processes worked out in the Division's pilot plant.

Dominick Gaspari also received $300 for his activities in overseeing the engineering details in connection with the management pilot plant and other duties. Another $300 cash award was given to Dr. Robert T. Whittenberger for his outstanding research on the consistency of tomato juice which has been of great value to processors of this product.

Mrs. Ethel M. Bailey received $200 for exceptional performance in the Division's Communications Service Unit. And, for outstanding performance as the Division's accounting and fiscal clerk, Miss Carmela R. Mannella received $200.

Also cited for outstanding performance were Dr. C. O. Willits and Dr. Jonathan W. White, Jr. Dr. Willits has charge of the Division's research on maple sirup and Dr. White does research on honey.

The following awards were made for suggestions that have increased the Division's efficiency and safety operations: Miss Sarah G. McElwee, $25; Mrs. Norma R. Schrandt, $25; Samuel Serota, $20; Merrill L. Alexander, $15; and Robert L. Alexander, $15.

OPEDA Officers

Gordon D. Fox, FS, is the new president of the Organization of Professional Employees of the Department of Agriculture. Elected recently for a 2-year term, he succeeds Job K. Savage of Rural Areas Development. Other officers include: Kenneth A. Butler, ARS, executive vice president; Earl R. Glover, AMS, economic vice president; T. S. Ronningen, vice president-public service; Lewis P. McCann, vice president-professional; and Bernice M. Hornbeck, FAS, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee—Charles E. Burkhead, SRS; Daniel A. Currie, CEA; S. B. Herrell, Office of Personnel—retired; Roy Magruder, ARS; George R. Phillips, SCS; and C. Kyle Randall, ERS.

Typical of the civic and humane spirit and service of many Department employees who "go the extra mile" is that of Mrs. Helen D. Taylor (center), of the Los Angeles AMS Processed Foods Inspection Office. Mrs. Taylor has won the esteem of her fellow employees, her community, and the American Cancer Society for her work in recruiting and training volunteer crusaders in her residential area. When trained, they visited homes, distributed lifesaving literature and sought donations for an expanded cancer research program.

Thigpen promoted

James E. Thigpen, who has been serving as Director of the Oils and Peanut Division of ASCS, was recently appointed by Secretary Freeman as assistant to John P. Duncan, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Marketing and Stabilization.

Mr. Thigpen's career in the Department began in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933. He has held a number of positions in the Department since, including Director of the Tobacco Division in CSS. He is a native of Tarboro, N.C.

He attended Guilford College in North Carolina for 1 year and then transferred to the University of Connecticut at Storrs, where he completed work for his B.S. degree He has done graduate work at Amherst College and Harvard University. He is a veteran of World War II.

Byford W. Bain has been named administrator for the new Lubbock-Plainview, Tex., milk order. He will continue as market administrator of two milk orders covering north Texas and central west Texas marketing areas.

Maurice O'Reilly of Barnum is a new member of the Iowa State ASCS Committee. He has succeeded Neel Hill of Webster City.

ACE Meeting slated

"THE NEXT CENTURY of Progress" is the theme chosen for the 46th Annual Meeting of members of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors to be held at Columbus, Ohio, July 8–11.

Hadley Reed, AAACE president, will preside at the opening session of the meeting at 9 a.m., Monday, July 9. Among the speakers for this session are R. Lyle Webster, Director of Information, and Dr. Byron T. Shaw, ARS Administrator. Mr. Webster will speak on "Centennial Observances: Accomplishments in the Past—Hopes for the Future."

Tuesday's and Wednesday's sessions will be devoted to an exploration of ideas and possibilities for tomorrow's publications, press service, radio and television, visual aids and communication research.

These will be taken up in regional meetings and panel discussions.

Privately owned rural land makes up 68 percent of the U.S. mainland. In 1958 the private agricultural land of the 48 mainland States was used as follows: 31 percent for cropland; 33 percent for pasture and range; and 31 percent for forest and woodland. The remaining 5 percent was in use as roads, farmsteads, wildlife areas, etc.

Six employees of the Gonzales County, Tex., ASCS office who recently received *Certificates of Merit* and cash awards of $300. Awards were presented by Warren D. Moody, State ASCS farmer-fieldman for the 14 Texas counties which include Gonzales. They were presented for the impartial manner, efficient operation, and outstanding service provided farmers of the county. Honored were—left to right—Clair C. Wright, performance supervisor; Margaret F. Podliska, ACP clerk; Charles E. Rasmussen, office manager; Oreta Vaughan, acreage allotment and marketing quota clerk; Davidson Hollan, counter clerk; and Anita Hallmark, chief clerk.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

One hundred years ago on July 2, 1862, Abraham Lincoln signed the Morrill Act which provided, through the sale of public lands, for our system of land-grant colleges and universities. In these "peoples" colleges and universities many of the great leaders in the U.S. Department of Agriculture received their training. Through the cooperative programs and projects of these land-grant institutions and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, American agriculture has been and is being advanced.

The author of the Land-Grant Act, Justin Smith Morrill, was born at Strafford, Vt., and was serving as Representative from that State in Congress when he introduced the act. It was first introduced December 14, 1857, passed by Congress, but vetoed by President Buchanan.

Art exhibit awards

Artists from the art and graphics division of the Office of Information won 7 of the 30 awards which went to Government artists at the Second Annual Exhibit of the Society of Federal Artists and Designers.

Last year the Department of Agriculture artists also won a majority of awards in the Government-wide competition.

Top winner from the Department this year was Miss Janice M. Proctor, who won first prize in "Exhibits" for her work on the "Meat miracle exhibit" and second honors in "Projected Visuals" for her grapefruit and honey TV slide for AMS. Robert C. Southee won a blue ribbon in "Publications, page design," for his work in Agricultural Research Magazine, and honorable mention in this category went to James S. Green for an ARS veterinary publication.

Mr. Green also won an honorable mention for his cover design for a Farmers Bulletin on Japanese Beetles. Others who received honorable mention were Harris Goldman for this year's Forest Service calendar and Lester Bounds, a new artist in the Office of Information, for illustrations done in his previous position as Art Director for "The Airman," an Air Force magazine.

Other Department artists whose work was on display: Donald Meeker, Sylvia Duerksen, Richard Hansen, Dorothy Madert, and Margaret Maschi.

Out to the farm

COMBINES, cows and conservation now have added meaning for some 2,200 social science students of the Spokane, Wash., public schools as a result of a series of half-day agricultural field trips. Farmers, ASCS and SCS personnel, the Washington State Extension Service, a railroad and broadcasting station cooperated with teachers in making the field trips interesting and informative.

Trips for about 100 students a day were held over a 6-week period. Spokane County ASCS Committee Chairman W. D. Riddle, 19 narrators, and 18 professional agriculturalists provided a continuous commentary as the buses rolled through the countryside.

Stops at wheat and dairy farms provided meaningful experience for the 4th grade students.

The field trip idea originated in a request from a farm-raised teacher who felt her students needed more classroom experience to really understand modern farming. School officials liked her suggestion and felt other classes would benefit.

Spokane County Agent Clayton Kelsey was asked if a tour could be arranged. Through the assitsance of the State and county ASCS and SCS offices, arrangements were made. An 18-page "teacher's guide" was prepared by the school to use in classroom studies of agriculture to precede the tour. Goals of the field trips were:

To develop a deep concern for the problems of the farmer in today's rapidly changing world of technology, and

To build an understanding of the conservation practices upon which our present and future generations depend for our American way of life.

The value of the trip is evident in a report from Jerry Rees, Spokane County ASCS office manager. "When we stopped to look at the combine, I asked, 'Does anyone know what this is?' No answer. 'It's a combine.'

"Then I asked, 'What does a combine do?' About 40 hands went up and one youngster blurted out, 'It combines 3 operations!' and went on to tell all about it."

"To me," Rees concluded, "this instance pointed out the real need for this classroom on wheels, so that what they had learned previously could be brought into sharp focus and reality. I believe that the memories of this trip and the knowledge gained will remain with the children for years to come.

Management Interns

A THREEFOLD increase in the number of management interns hired by the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been predicted for 1962 by the Office of Personnel. Last year's figure of 9 management interns is expected to jump to 25 to 35 this year.

Five management interns were hired and on duty in 1962 well ahead of the spring hiring season, and Department recruiters hoped to hire from 25 to 30 more during the spring and summer.

Only 4 offices or agencies hired management interns last year; this figure may jump to 11 in 1962. This Department's management intern program is probably the fastest growing in the Federal Government, the Office of Personnel reported.

And continuing growth has been built into a new training agreement negotiated with the Civil Service Commission. The agreement will permit every staff office or agency to hire management interns without concluding separate agreements, as was necessary before.

To become a management intern, a young man or woman takes the Federal Service Entrance Examination, its management intern written option, and an oral examination. Only about 2 percent of those who try to become management interns actually succeed.

In addition to recent college graduates hired from the outside, the Department's new training agreement, for the first time, permits present employees to become management interns by the same route and to enter the training program. Several in this category are expected to swell the number of management interns beyond the estimated 25 to 35 new hirees.

Formal group training is expected to begin in August. In addition to seminars and workshops, management interns will pursue university courses and recommended readings. During the year's internship they will rotate through productive work assignments both within their hiring agency and out.

"Counterattack," a 16-page booklet published by the Forest Service, points out that on the 664 million acres of forest land in this country, enough timber is destroyed each year by insects alone to build a million houses.

The Soil Conservation Society of America will hold its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., August 26–29, 1962.

At the right, Director of Personnel Carl B. Barnes is presenting a Certificate of Merit to Harold C. Nygren of the Forest Service for his outstanding work with the Department's Management Development Task Force. Shown with them are: front row left to right—James T. Holliday, FHA; Eugene Peterson, SCS; William Moore, FS; Edmund Fulker, GS; Carroll Starns, REA. Second row—E. R. Draheim, Office of Personnel; A. T. Greatorex, MOS; G. H. Buchanan, Office of Personnel; K. F. McDaniel, FAS. Back row—C. W. Hendee and C. K. Lyman, not task force members but representing Forest Service. Task force members absent were: H. G. Herrell, AMS; J. A. Starkey, ARS; and W. F. Van Dersal, SCS, who was represented by Mr. Peterson.

All in a day's work

Every year students deluge the Department's Washington, D.C., and field offices with requests for material for term papers. Department employees graciously provide them with leaflets, bulletins, booklets, or whatever material is available on the subject in which they are interested. Usually, no more is heard of what happens to the material.

Here is a happy exception. Miss Sharon Brown of Travelers Rest, S.C., wrote to the Savannah, Ga., field station of the AMS Marketing Quality Research Division, Stored-Product Insects Branch, requesting information on various types of dermestidae beetles found. The request was sent on to Hamilton Laudani of the same Division and Branch at Beltsville, Md. The usual procedure was followed. Sharon was sent several publications along with a personal letter answering some specific questions. That was the end of that, so thought Hamilton.

Several weeks later a "thank you" note came from Sharon along with a clipping announcing that she had won first prize in a science fair at Furman University.

Forest Service promotions

Hamilton K. Pyles, who succeeded Edward C. Crafts as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of Program Planning and Legislation, is a native of Johannesburg, South Africa. In 1933 he completed his academic work at the University of California and was employed by the Forest Service. Since, he has served in staff positions in engineering, fire control, and watershed management.

He was ranger, assistant supervisor, head of information and education activities for the nine States in the central region and Regional Forester at Upper Darby, Pa., before his recent appointment.

Richard F. Droege, formerly Assistant Regional Forester at Milwaukee, succeeded Mr. Pyles at Upper Darby. Mr. Crafts was recently named Chief of the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of Interior.

July 4, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 14

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR JULY 18, 1962

As I see it

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture is a place to grow, develop and contribute. It is a fruitful field for the man or woman interested in a Government career.

The tremendous variety of activities within the Department reflect a heritage of outstanding contributions by employees to the peoples of the Nation and the world. Our missions range from depth research for better food and fiber to the "action" programs aimed at the challenging problem of a balanced agricultural economy. Our targets are identifiable and tangible—and you as employees can see the results of your own contributions.

Your Federal career experience is given high value in USDA: The heads of the 23 agencies which now comprise the Department have an aggregate of 487½ years of Federal service—an average of a little more than 21 years each. Of the 23 agency heads, 15 have been appointed during Secretary Freeman's tenure. The average Federal service for these 15 is 20⅓ years.

These figures should stimulate and encourage current and potential employees to plan careers in this Department. These figures should also reassure any employees who worry needlessly about lack of opportunity to progress to top USDA positions.

I am personally very proud of the service I have had and am having in the Department of Agriculture. I am grateful for the opportunity it has given me to rise from the lowest-paid position in Government to my present position. Through this experience I believe I have learned something of the feelings and frustrations of employees struggling to achieve career objectives they have set for themselves in the Department.

I want to assure each employee that, insofar as the Office of Personnel has the ability, USDA personnel policies and programs will always reflect an awareness of the employees' feelings as well as management's need to utilize your capabilities.

——Carl B. Barnes,
Director of Personnel

Dr. Bushrod W. Allin, ERS

ASCS appointment

A former State Secretary of Agriculture and native of South Dakota has been designated as acting Deputy Administrator for State and County operations in the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. He is Raphael V. Fitzgerald, who has been serving since March 1961 as Assistant Deputy Administrator for Price and Production in ASCS.

Now he is responsible for the field administration of the Department's ASCS farmer-committees and the programs under their direction which include the Agricultural Conservation Program, acreage allotments and marketing quotas, price supports, the feed grain and wheat stabilization programs, farm storage facility loans and related programs.

Distinguished service

WIDELY KNOWN for his ability to put life and sparkle into his "down to earth" explanations of economic problems and situations in agriculture, Dr. Bushrod W. Allin, chairman of the Outlook and Situation Board, ERS, was one of the 7 men to receive the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* this year. His citation reads:

> "For eminent leadership in developing and coordinating the agricultural outlook services of the Department as a practical aid to farmers and as a means for broadening public understanding of economic problems."

Dr. Allin was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., but spent most of his boyhood in and near Cleburne, Texas. He graduated from high school there in 1917 and entered the University of Wisconsin. After army service in 1918, he returned to the University and received his B.S. degree in 1921.

He was first employed in the Department as a farm cost accountant in Elkhorn, Wis. After 2 years service, he went back to the University of Wisconsin where he received a Ph. D. in agricultural economics in 1927. Following 2 years as instructor in agricultural economics at the University, he rejoined the Department as a taxation economist with the Forest Service in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Allin has served in various positions in the Department, most of them as an economist in BAE, AMS, and now ERS. On next Oct. 10, he will complete 35 years of service—the last 15 as chairman of the Outlook and Situation Board. This Board has responsibility for reviewing all outlook and situation reports published by the Department.

Dr. Allin returned to teaching agricultural economics as a visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin during the summer of 1950 and at the University of Arkansas during the summers of 1951 and 1952. In 1960 he spent 3 months with ICA—now AID—as a consultant to the Government of India in developing an agricultural outlook service there.

Among many other positions of service and honor, he is on the USDA Graduate School Council and has been a faculty member for more than 20 years. He is the author and co-author of a number of bulletins and articles in professional journals.

Think safety—Act safely

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Personnel research staff

Dr. Glickman

A NEWLY-CREATED personnel research staff in the Office of Personnel heralds an era of vigorous research to find out how the abilities of Department employees can be better used.

This move is in response to 7,000 Department employees who in their replies to the Office of Personnel questionnaire last year said that doing work they considered worth while and using their skills and abilities were their 2 most important needs.

Chief of the new staff is Dr. Albert S. Glickman, a widely-recognized authority in the field of personnel research and in the measurement and evaluation of the characteristics of people. He received his Ph. D. in 1952 from Ohio State University. Prior to coming to the Department, he was Director of the Navy's Psychological Research Department. The personnel research staff will be rounded out by 2 psychologists who worked with Dr. Glickman at Navy. They are Francis L. Harman and George W. Mayeske.

The new staff's first tasks will be the development of a system of career planning; the validation of tests to determine the real abilities of employees; and the development of reliable measures of their work on the job.

Director of Personnel Carl B. Barnes has given this picture of what the staff's work will eventually mean to most employees: greater opportunity to discover the type of work in which they can do best; and the opportunity to be considered for every job for which they are qualified, regardless of agency or geographic location in the Department.

Much of the information developed will be fed into the Department's automatic data processing system in such a way that computers can help match the individual with the job. In addition to the development of information aimed for automatic data processing, the staff will give leadership to personnel people throughout the Department who need to know more about their employees.

Earl C. Born is market administrator of the new Federal milk order for the Rio Grande Valley marketing area.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL

SEEDS

The little round purple stamp on meat and meat products which says, "U.S. Inspected and Passed," is a symbol of safety. It assures the consumer that such meat and meat products have been prepared in a packing plant that operates under Federal meat inspection control.

It tells the consumer that this food was checked by trained and qualified inspectors and found to be clean, sound, wholesome, free from adulteration and truthfully labeled.

Few Department employees, however, may know that today's purple stamp comes from a harmless fluid developed by Robert Philbeck, ARS chemist. The first stamp fluid used was prepared by Marion Dorset, a quiet little man who came to the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1894. He was also responsible for formulating laboratory procedures used in administering the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

The first Federal meat inspection law was passed by Congress in 1890. This was for the inspection of meats for exportation only. The Federal meat inspection law which does so much to protect the American consumer was passed by Congress June 30, 1906.

Plentiful foods

USDA's August list:

Featured—Fresh peaches and cantaloups.

Other Plentifuls—Turkeys, fresh pears, fresh and processed lemons and limes, frozen concentrated orange juice, summer vegetables, vegetable fats and oils.

Dr. P. M. Joranson of Appleton, Wis., is now on the staff of CSESS as forester in the plant science division.

Common Market attaché

Mr. Montel

FOLLOWING through on plans which Secretary Orville L. Freeman announced in May, the Department has established an agricultural attache post for the Common Market of Western Europe. The Secretary said the step was necessary in order to prepare "for critical and fast moving events" in the Common Market area so that the United States may protect and expand its agricultural exports to the Common Market countries. Last year the U.S. exported over $1.1 billion in farm products to nations making up the Common Market.

John E. Montel, formerly agricultural attache to Guatemala, is the man selected for this new and challenging position. His office is at Brussels, Belgium. His assignment, however, is to the U.S. Mission to the European Communities.

Although a young man, Mr. Montel has had considerable experience in the field of foreign agriculture. From 1950 to 1953, he was with the U.S. Foreign Service in Rome, Italy. There he served first as an economic assistant in agriculture and then later as an agricultural officer.

He came to the Department in 1954 when the agricultural attache service was transferred from the Foreign Service to FAS in Agriculture. He has since had added experience as agricultural attache in Ecuador, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala.

Mr. Montel is a native of New York, N.Y. He earned his B.S. degree from Cornell University, Ithaca and has done graduate work at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Dalton L. Wilson, who has been serving in FAS as chief of the foreign marketing branch of the livestock and meat products division, has succeeded Mr. Montel as agricultural attaché to Guatemala.

Robert C. Tetro, former FAS Administrator, is the new agricultural attache at Rome, Italy. He succeeded Clayton E. Whipple who transferred to Belgium to serve as agricultural attache at Brussels. Mr. Whipple is replacing W. Raymond Ogg, who is retiring.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman signs letter granting exclusive rights to the National Association of ASCS County Office Employees to represent the 15,500 county office employees of the ASCS in dealings with management on terms of employment and working conditions. Left to right are: Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel; H. Woodrow Jones, vice president of NASCOE; C. Ted Norris, president; Secretary Freeman; Horace D. Godfrey, Administrator, ASCS; Clyde R. Payne, secretary-treasurer, NASCOE; Ray Fitzgerald, Deputy Administrator, ASCS; and Robert L. Hill, Assistant to Director of Personnel.

Cooperative research

THE ABUNDANT production of American farms—the agricultural "success story" of today—is due in no small part to the effective cooperative relations between the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The unique pattern of this cooperation and how it has developed during the past 100 years is the central theme of a new Department publication—"*State Agricultural Experiment Stations—A History of Research Policy and Procedure.*"

Rather than a history of the accomplishments of these cooperative experiment stations, the 262-page publication tells of the development of cooperative research policy and procedure under the dually-administered system of publicly supported agricultural research of the State Experiment Stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Major authors are Dr. H. C. Knoblauch, Deputy Administrator, CSESS; Dr. E. M. Law, of the History Department, Boston University; and Werner P. Meyer, CSESS.

Published in observance of the Centennials of both the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant Colleges, this new book reviews the growth of the agricultural experiment station concept as part of the Land-Grant college system as an historical epoch in bringing search for knowledge in closer relationship with teaching at our "peoples" colleges and universities.

Horace D. Godfrey, Administrator of ASCS—right—receiving the National Limestone Institute's Distinguished Service Award for his outstanding contribution to agriculture. Shown presenting the award is NLI president Robert M. Koch. Mr. Godfrey was cited at the Institute's 17th Annual Congressional banquet held in Washington, D.C.

Honorary degree

Dr. E. F. Knipling, director, entomology research division, ARS, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Catawba College, Salisbury, N.C., at the commencement exercises of the college in June.

NASCOE agreement signed

THE NATIONAL Association of ASCS County Office Employees was recently granted exclusive recognition to represent the 15,500 full-time employees of some 2,945 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service county offices in negotiation with management on terms of employment and working conditions.

NASCOE is an independent employee group which will now represent employees hired by elected county ASC committees. This organization had its beginning in 1958 when employees in some States organized State associations to work for employee benefits and for the welfare of agriculture. Early in 1959 State associations formed NASCOE, the national affiliate of the various State groups.

Under the general direction of the farmer-elected ASC committees, these county office employees serve in carrying out the detailed operations of such programs as price support, acreage allotments and marketing quotas, the Agricultural Conservation Program, and the wheat and feed grain programs.

More than 75 percent of 15,500 full-time employees in ASCS county offices are members of NASCOE. Although they are not technically under Civil Service, Secretary Freeman extended the principles of the Executive Order on Management-Employee Relationships, issued by President Kennedy, to them on grounds that they are as important to the Department's work as its regular Civil Service Employees.

This is the 2d employee organization granted exclusive recognition under White House Executive Order 10988, issued by the President on Jan. 17. The 1st was also a Department organization—the AFL–CIO American Federation of Government Employees, covering USDA's meat inspectors.

Under the agreement, NASCOE will negotiate with Department management on such matters as safety, vacation schedules, per diem, mileage, and related matters not fixed by law and regulation. As a condition for the agreement, NASCOE is required to specify that it will not assert the right to strike, and must not discriminate in its activities on the basis of race, color or religion.

The retail value of farm products now exceeds $100 billion a year. And today's supermarket offers more than 7,000 items for consumers to buy already processed, packaged and labeled.

For his outstanding work while on a 3-month detail to the Office of Personnel, Robert L. Forney of ASCS recently received a Certificate of Merit from Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel. While on this detail, Mr. Forney coordinated preparations for the 1962 Honor Awards Ceremony held May 18 in Washington, D.C. He also prepared a special report to the Director on the Department's overall Incentive Awards Program. Shown in the picture—left to right—E. R. Draheim, Mae Paulsen, Mr. Forney, Mr. Barnes, Sally Brandon, and Irving Thomas, all of the Office of Personnel except Mr. Forney.

Student employee program

MORE THAN 500 students working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., this summer are being introduced to a new program of Federal Government. In the past, students hired for summer jobs in Government got just that and nothing more—a job. This year, for the first time, the White House decided to lead an effort to make Government "come alive" outside the student's own job and unit—to have the young men and women working in Government for the summer take a liking to Federal employment and want to come back.

President John F. Kennedy launched the White House Seminar on June 20 when he addressed 3,800 students at Constitution Hall. All told, some 7,000 students will take part in the White House Seminar this summer.

The White House speakers list include: David Bell, Director, Bureau of the Budget; Earl Warren, Chief Justice, Supreme Court; Mike Mansfield, Senator from Montana; John McCormack, Representative from Massachusetts; Newton Minow, Director, Federal Communications Commission; Robert Weaver, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency; Robert Kennedy, Attorney General; John L. McClellan, Senator from Arkansas; Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Edward R. Murrow, Director, U.S. Information Agency; and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

In addition to the White House Seminar, the Department student summer employees are participating in a series of 4 events in a USDA Student Summer Employee Program held in the Commerce Auditorium. These include:

"Research and Regulations in USDA" under Dr. Byron T. Shaw, ARS Administrator, July 2, followed by a tour of Beltsville at later dates; "USDA and Conservation" under Edward P. Cliff, Chief, Forest Service, July 17; "Serving America and the World," John A. Baker, Director, Agricultural Credit, July 31; and "Managing Our Abundance," Dr. Linley E. Juers, Horace D. Godfrey, Administrator, ASCS; and S. R. Smith, Administrator, AMS.

$5,000 fellowship

Henry P. Fulmer, the area SCS conservationist stationed at Walterboro, S.C., has been awarded a $5,000 fellowship by the North Carolina State College at Raleigh. The fellowship covers 1,520 hours of work at the College's Agricultural Policy Institute. While at the Institute, Mr. Fulmer will study in a series entitled "Agricultural Adjustment and Public Policy," which is designed to provide a background in public policy affect on the major adjustment problems confronting agriculture.

ARS plant quarantine inspectors—stationed at border stations and ports-of-entry—intercept a plant pest every 20 minutes.

By the way

ACCORDING to an old legend a certain general was known far and wide for his great leadership and for the loyalty of his men. Seeking to learn from him some of the qualities of character essential to attaining such leadership, he was asked for some of the guidelines which one should follow. His reply was that there are a few simple rules.

"First you must have your men believe in you. They must be impressed with your bravery—that you are the bravest of men. You must give them the assurance that you are the most loyal of men. You must instill in them the faith that as a man they can always depend on you."

"But" he was asked, "how do you do that?"

"Be that kind of a man," was his sage reply.

This legend illustrates the challenge we face in our day-to-day service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We are human and no doubt will not always measure up. But it should be our constant goal to do our best.

We can be proud of the accomplishments of the Department. May we so serve that each of us can be proud of our own contribution. Many of us are frequently in contact with the farmers and the public we serve. May we remember always that we are working for them.

Whether a forest ranger, a plant quarantine inspector, an ASCS clerk in a county office, in many instances individuals are given a lasting impression of the Department by some simple service we perform. The "image" of the Department may be created by the way we answer the telephone. It may come from our reply to a letter. Or it may be from what we say at a meeting or a direct person-to-person contact.

The Department is made up of people. Our courtesy, honesty, integrity and industry go a long way toward creating the true image of the organization in which we serve. If we want to look good we have to back up this impression with service that is good.

July 18, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 15

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR AUGUST 1, 1962

As I see it

CONTINUING education is required more rather than less for those who are educated. They recognize how much they do not know; they have a higher level and wider range of knowledge to maintain; they are more receptive to further education and more able to acquire it.

The consequences of their judgments, decisions, and actions are more far-reaching and therefore should be based upon continuous reasoning about, and study of, relevant values, facts, ends and means. Belief in the capacities of the individual is belief in the power of education.

Learning to learn is at the heart of learning how to live in a world where all cultures and civilizations now confront one another, a world where, if mankind is to survive, a new world civilization must be created. A civilization is made by what it values, the ends it seeks to service its values, and the means it uses to achieve its ends.

The world is being changed ever more rapidly by the application of knowledge that is ever-faster changing and multiplying. Therefore, people must purposefully and systematically educate themselves throughout life. This can be done in a variety of ways. Each individual can determine where he is, his goals, take a look at his strengths and weaknesses, and plan a program of self-improvement. Such a program may include training on the job, individual self study, evening classes, discussion groups, reflective thinking, corespondence courses, community leadership services, etc. The important thing is to have a program and to be willing to adjust and adapt according to needs and opportunities. In these times no one need be stuck with obsolete education.

—Dr. John B. Holden, Director
USDA Graduate School

Edward P. Cliff, FS

Assistant Secretary

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy has nominated John A. Baker as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation. Mr. Baker has been serving as Director of Rural Development and Conservation.

This action indicates the emphasis which both the President and Secretary Freeman are placing on the importance of rural areas development, the RAD Program and the preservation and improvement of the family farm pattern of American agriculture.

Mr. Baker, in his new assignment, now has under his direction and supervision the activities and operations of FHA, REA, SCS, FCS, and ORAD. These are the Department agencies whose services are directly tied in with assisting local leadership in rural areas development projects.

Distinguished service

EDWARD P. Cliff, who was appointed Chief of the Forest Service in March, was one of 7 men selected for the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* in May. His citation reads:

For consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of National Forests and National Grasslands during a period of dynamic change.

"Ed," as he is known throughout the Forest Service, is recognized as a hard-working, tenacious, incredibly versatile forester. Before his appointment in March as Chief, he had served for the previous 10 years as Assistant Chief responsible for the handling of timber, watershed, range, recreation and wildlife on the 154 National Forests and 18 National Grasslands in 41 States and Puerto Rico.

In Heber City, Utah, where Ed was born and reared, he is still remembered as a studious, athletic boy who had to work hard when his father died leaving 8 children. He worked his way through the Utah State Agricultural College and joined the Forest Service as a junior range examiner in Leavenworth, Wash., in 1931, the same year he received his B.S. degree in forestry.

He served as range examiner, regional forest inspector, and forest supervisor in Oregon, and then as assistant chief of the division of range management in Washington, D.C. In 1946 he became assistant regional forester at Ogden, Utah. Four years later he transferred to Denver, Colo., as regional forester.

From there he transferred to Washington, D.C. Since 1953 he has represented the Department on the interdepartmental Board of Geographic Names. In 1961, Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall, who has responsibility for this Board, appointed Mr. Cliff as Chairman.

He is a charter member of the Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association and the Wilderness Society.

ARS scientist cited

Dr. Floyd Smith, entomology research division, ARS, was awarded the William Herbert Medal of the American Plant Life Society and the affiliated American Amaryllis Society. The award cited Dr. Smith for his contributions to the study and control of insect and mite pests of greenhouse and outdoor ornamental plants, including research on pests of amaryllis.

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Office of Information

GEORGE A. Barnes, Assistant to the Secretary, will serve as Acting Director of Information while R. Lyle Webster is on leave of absence from the Department of Agriculture.

A veteran in the field of information, Mr. Barnes was director of information in SCS from 1935 to 1941. Then he transferred to the Office of War Information as assistant to Elmer Davis. Later he spent 2 years in London with the British Division of OWI.

In 1946, he became Director of Press Relations for the United Nations. This was followed by several international assignments. Just prior to his appointment as Assistant to Secretary Freeman, Mr. Barnes was Staff Director of a Foreign Trade Study for the U.S. Senate.

Dr. Webster, Director of Information since 1951, is on leave to the Department of State to serve as Executive Secretary of the World Food Congress. The Congress will be in Washington, D.C., June 4–19, 1963, to observe the half-way mark of the worldwide FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign. At the same time it will mark the 20th Anniversary of the meeting at Hot Springs, Va., where FAO was born. The U.S. as host country of the Congress is joining FAO in holding the event.

Guggenheim fellowship

A Forest Service biochemist, Dr. Robert G. Stanley, has been awarded a Guggenheim Foundation fellowship of $4,500 for a year of study and research in Europe. Dr. Stanley is serving currently with the division of forest genetics research at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif.

During his year of study, Dr. Stanley will work 6 months each with Dr. H. F. Linskens, Chairman of the Department of Botany, University of Nymegen in the Netherlands and Dr. Dan Lewis, Head of the Department of Botany, University of London in England. This study and research will be in the field of proteins and enzymes in interactions in plant fertilization.

Woodlands in the 12 States from Virginia to eastern Texas and Oklahoma produce more pulpwood than any other area of the same size in the world.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

Improved living conditions on our farms and in rural communities in many instances have come from seeds sown in the rough soils of rural poverty of the 1920's and 30's. Today's Farmers Home Administration is an example.

The roots of FHA and its credit service to farmers and its activities in Rural Areas Development wind their way back through a number of organizations, agencies, and services.

Some of the tap roots may be found in the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration established in the early 1930's. From the Rural Rehabilitation Division came the Farm Credit and Resettlement Administrations.

By Executive Order the Resettlement Administration was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Dec. 31, 1936. Eight months later it was succeeded by the Farm Security Administration. Nov. 1, 1946, FSA was abolished and the FHA created. Another change came when the Agricultural and Housing Acts of 1961 expanded the FHA to an even more comprehensive program.

Changes were made in names, organization and functions but the central root of helping farmers and peoples of our rural communities continues to thrive.

These seeds of supervised credit have grown into strong and healthy agricultural plants to yield abundant economic fruit. The FHA and family farmers have truly teamed up to build a stronger rural America.

Lloyd E. Partain of Philadelphia, Pa., has been appointed special assistant to SCS Administrator Donald A. Williams to coordinate recreational uses of land and water resources related to conservation planning on rural non-Federal lands and in small watershed projects.

SCS project reunion

THE GREAT conservation success story was reviewed recently at Ruston, La., at a reunion of members of the staff who in 1934 worked on the soil and water conservation project there. This project and one at Minden were the first two in the State of Louisiana. And they were among the first in the United States.

Only the year before on Sept. 19, 1933, had the Soil Erosion Service been created in the Department of Interior, with Hugh H. Bennett as Director. Demonstration projects such as the one at Ruston were early activities of this agency. The Soil Conservation Service was established in the U.S. Department of Agriculture April 27, 1935, to carry on the work started in SES.

Speaking at the reunion banquet at Ruston, H. B. Martin, State SCS Conservationist for Louisiana, said, "The first staff of soil conservationists in the world were assembled on these and similar projects throughout the United States. From these early projects, and employees who staffed them, have come the fine corps of SCS technicians of today."

Mr. Martin was manager of the project at Ruston in 1934.

The group gathered for the reunion spent several hours on a tour of the project area to observe the vast changes that have taken place since 1934. The changes they saw reflect the almost unbelievable progress that has been made since these first soil and water conservation demonstration projects. Pastures and pine covering formerly eroded hillsides and ponds are commonplace.

The conservationists on the tour could see the results of their work. When these men started in conservation work in 1934, they were young, energetic and enthusiastic. However, A. A. Breeden, a member of this 1934 staff, put it this way, "In the early days of soil and water conservation work we couldn't tell whether we were winning the battle against erosion or not. But today, conservation progress is written across the face of the land on the farms and ranches of the cooperators in the more than 2,900 soil conservation districts in the United States."

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman will be a featured speaker Aug. 21 at the meeting of the American Farm Economic Association to be held at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Aug. 19–22.

The Open House Program held recently by the eastern utilization research and development division of ARS at Wyndmoor, Pa., attracted some 1,100 people. A feature of the "open house" was a conducted tour through the laboratory at Wyndmoor. Here Dr. R. T. Whittenberger describes research on the bruising of red tart cherries to a group of young visitors.

Central Audit Office

LESTER P. Condon, a native of New Rochelle, N.Y., is Inspector General in charge of the Department's new Central Office of Internal Audit and Inspection. He comes to this new position with a wide experience in this field. Beginning in 1947, he served in the FBI and then with the Federal Housing Administration where he was Assistant Commissioner of Audit and Examination. In his new position he reports directly to Secretary Freeman.

The new centralized Office of Internal Audit and Inspection makes it possible for the Secretary's Office to review much more completely, and supervise and coordinate more effectively, the internal audit and investigation activities that are carried out within the Department.

It directs audit and investigation policies, analyzes such activities, prescribes regulations to assure prompt identification of any failures to carry out assigned responsibility under the law and policies of the Department, and sees that prompt, decisive, remedial actions are taken when necessary.

It conducts any required audits and investigations of those divisions that do not have their own internal audit operations, and can request agency heads to conduct such special audits and investigations as may be necessary.

Mr. Kaminski Mr. Findlay

MOS directors honored

Joseph P. Findlay, director, division of personnel; and John J. Kaminski, director, division of budget and finance, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, were recently presented specific accomplishment awards of $250. These awards were in recognition of the valuable contributions made by Mr. Findlay to the personnel program in MOS and by Mr. Kaminski to the budget and finance program in Agricultural Economics. Nathan M. Koffsky, ERS Administrator presented the awards at a luncheon ceremony held in connection with the first national conference of ERS agricultural economists.

Plant and animal pests and diseases cost America $9 billion a year in damage to crops, livestock and ornamental plants. Many of these pests are not native to America, but have been brought into this country from abroad.

The family farm

FROM THE PIONEER farm where the needs of the family were met largely from the farm itself to the farm of today depending as it does so much on the products of industry, the family farm has continued as the pattern of American agriculture.

In keeping with the Agricultural Act of 1961 which declared it to be the policy of Congress to "recognize the importance of the family farm as an efficient unit of production," Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman recently took steps to preserve and improve the family farm pattern.

He directed that the credit, technical and cost-sharing services of the Department be coordinated at the individual family-farm operator level. This affects the Farmers Home Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Each of these 3 agencies has field operations in every agricultural county in the Nation. Field employees of these 3 agencies at the county level provide services on an individual farm family basis.

The FHA makes loans to farmers unable to obtain adequate credit on reasonable terms from other sources. These loans provide the means of acquiring or developing full or part-time family farms. Farm supervisors meet with the members of the farm family and help them develop a program which will not only improve the farm but make possible the repayment of the loan.

Through local soil conservation districts, the Small Watershed Program, and the Great Plains Conservation Program, SCS technicians help individual farmers develop a farm plan to conserve soil and water and to make the best use of these resources both for the farm family and the country.

Under the cost-sharing provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program, administered by ASCS farmer-committees, individual farmers are given assistance which make possible the carrying out of needed soil and water conservation practices on their farms.

Paul E. Quintus has succeeded Paul G. Minneman as agricultural attache to France. Mr. Minneman has been appointed agricultural attache to Germany. Clarence R. Eskildsen, who has held this post in Germany since 1960, has returned to the FAS in Washington, D.C., to serve as Assistant Administrator for export programs.

SCSA convention

"CONSERVATION—A Key to World Progress" will be the theme of the 17th Annual Meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America to be held in Washington, D.C., Aug. 26–29.

Representatives from many foreign lands as well as leading authorities of the United States will take part on the program. Three local SCSA chapters—Washington, D.C., Virginia and Old Line (Maryland), will be hosts during the convention.

Among those scheduled to speak during the convention are: Dr. Joseph Barnea, Chief of the United Nations Natural Resources Development Group; Donald A. Williams, SCS Administrator, Joseph M. Robertson, Administrative Assistant Secretary; Raymond A. Ioanes, FAS Administrator; and Edward C. Crafts, Director of the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior.

Following the general assembly addresses on land, water and food, 3 to 4 SCSA study committees with related interest in the speaker's subject will hold concurrent symposia. At these meetings highly qualified speakers will cover such topics as strip mining restoration, conservation education, outdoor recreation, land zoning, water resource management, world conservation organizations and others.

Climax of the meeting will be the banquet Aug. 29 when an address on "Population vs. Resources, A Global View" will be presented by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. The major Society award presentation will also be made at that time.

CES home economists elected

Mrs. Florence Low, Assistant Texas State Extension Director for home economics, is the new president of the 28,000-member American Home Economic Association. She was elected at the AHEA's 53d Annual Meeting held at Miami Beach, Fla., and will serve a 2-year term.

Chosen as secretary was Extension's home management specialist in Oregon, Mrs. Dorothy Sherrill Miller. And named chairman of the organization's Extension section was Miss Louise Rosenfeld, Assistant Iowa State Extension Director for home economics.

Two FES home economists selected at the convention for national offices were Dr. Evelyn Spindler, now chairman of the AHEA foods and nutrition section; and Miss Alice Linn, secretary of the clothing and textiles section.

Arthur E. Merriman, left, audio-visual specialist of the Office of Information, recently received a $500 Award for his suggestion and development of a method for making high quality color slides and filmstrips from 16mm motion picture film. The Department has more than 25,000 scenes on motion picture film which may now be copied for use as slide film. Mr. Merriman's suggestion will save the Department thousands of dollars in travel and other costs that would be involved in making such scenes with a still camera. Shown presenting the Award is R. Lyle Webster, Director of Information.

Princeton Fellowship

Dr. Ogren, ERS

Dr. Kenneth E. Ogren, director, marketing economics division, Economic Research Service, was recently awarded an educational fellowship for Federal officials, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. The fellowship is for the 1962–63 academic year.

Dr. Ogren is one of a limited number of Government officials selected by Princeton University for this fellowship. This educational award will give him an opportunity to study the impact of government programs and public policies upon our economy, society and world leadership.

Princeton's advanced education program for promising Federal officials at midcareer is one of the new means available to the Department for further development of key personnel. The Department is interested in taking advantage of all such opportunities for its future leaders to realize their potential.

More equality for women

A new opinion by the Attorney General will have the effect of increasing employment opportunities for women in the Federal civil service. At President Kennedy's request, the Attorney General reviewed an 1870 law which was previously interpreted as giving Federal appointing officers absolute authority to restrict certain positions to one sex only—usually men—in effect limiting the broad authority of Presidents to prescribe rules for the conduct of the civil service.

The new Attorney General's opinion holds that the 1870 law constitutes no such limitation on Presidential powers. The President has asked CSC Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., to take steps to assure equality of opportunity for women in the Federal service under terms of the new interpretation.

August 1, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 16

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR AUGUST 15, 1962

As I see it

A FEW WEEKS ago near the little town of Anson, Tex., 11 families received deeds to their own farms. This was a big accomplishment for these families. They had all been tenants in the area, working somebody else's land. A loan program of the Farmers Home Administration made it possible to realize what for most of them was the almost impossible step from tenancy to ownership.

Of course, we in FHA are proud when we can help families such as these get started in farming on a sound basis. And I feel that this is the kind of accomplishment everybody in the Department should take pride in and work toward. The Department was set up by President Lincoln back in 1862 to serve the interests of family farmers. A 100 years later this remains our basic mission.

The decade of the 60's will bring many serious challenges to family farming in the U.S. Department employees, in particular, must be aware of these challenges, must be prepared to help farmers meet and overcome them. As agricultural professionals, our responsibility is to think in new ways about new problems.

Let me illustrate what I mean with a few questions:

How far can so-called vertical integration be carried in production and marketing before farmers lose the basic control of their operations?

How can we assure family farmers an adequate supply of credit on a continuing basis in an era requiring such heavy farm investments?

In an era of fierce competition, should we offer special help to the relatively small but efficient family operated farm, as contrasted with the larger, factory in the field type of operation?

Now of course the answers to questions like these are complex and controversial. But the questions do illustrate the kind of problems and challenges that American agriculture and the family farm are facing in the 60's.

In the past 7 years some 2 million farms disappeared in the Nation. As we know, part of this loss was due to a technical change in census definition. And many of the farms that went out of business were not really capable of supporting a family under any conditions. Nonetheless, productive farm resources are being concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. Is this trend in the best interest of the Nation? If not, what can be done about it?

We in the Department will fail in our job, fail farmers and the entire Nation, if we are not constantly seeking and finding answers to that question.

—Howard Bertsch,
FHA Administrator

Howard P. Davis, AMS

Distinguished service

AT LEAST 100 million school children and needy persons around the world are reached by programs administered by Howard P. Davis as director of the AMS food distribution division. For the excellence of his service in this field he was selected as one of seven to receive the Department's 1962 *Distinguished Service Award:*

For outstanding leadership, vision, integrity, and judgment in the development and direction of the Department's food distribution programs which have helped use America's abundance of food for the welfare of people both at home and abroad.

The five food distribution activities Mr. Davis administers include: The National School Lunch, Special Milk, Direct Distribution, Pilot Food Stamp, and Plentiful Foods Programs. Through the food distribution activities under his direction, almost 1.3 billion pounds of foods were made available in 1961 to some 30 million Americans—school children, needy families, persons in institutions, and those in areas struck by natural disasters. Also, almost 2.4 billion pounds of our food abundance went to hungry people in more than 100 countries throughout the world.

A career employee with over 20 years of Federal service, Mr. Davis was deputy director of the food distribution division from 1952 until his promotion in 1961 to director. Born in Dayton, Ohio, he received his A.B. degree from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and his M.A. degree in public administration from the University of Cincinnati.

In 1941 he joined the Department to work with the domestic food donation program and the Food Stamp Plan of 1939–43. During World War II, Mr. Davis served as a deck officer on an attack transport with the Pacific Fleet. He was later assigned to the office of Military Government for Germany where he assisted in supplying food for civilians in Berlin. He returned to the Department in 1946 and has continued since to administer programs which distribute our agricultural abundance to hungry people around the world.

Bulletin

The Forest Service is now under the direction and supervision of John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation. Other agencies in this group include FHA, REA, SCS, FCS and ORAD.

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Federal Crop Insurance

"AN ECONOMICALLY sound agriculture and a rewarding rural life are essential to the national well-being," said President Kennedy recently.

The job of the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. is to help maintain that economically sound agriculture. It can't do the whole job, of course, but Federal Crop Insurance has helped to maintain the economic stability of many rural areas across the Nation in times of need for over 20 years.

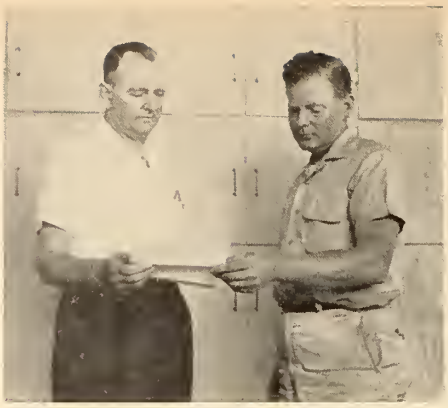
Any farmer who has seen his investment of work and money wiped out by drought, flood, diseases, insects, or the hundreds of other causes of crop loss, knows why such insurance is needed. The drought in the Great Plains last summer and the citrus freeze this year are examples.

Federal Crop Insurance, the only widespread all-risk investment protection available to farmers, is a voluntary program offered to farmers on an individual basis. Created by Congress as part of the Department of Agriculture, the FCIC helps to maintain a stable rural economy by spreading the terrible impact of crop loss over a period of years.

What can a farmer do when not only his expected profit is taken but also his investment in his crop—possibly the profits of the last 3 or 4 years—are wiped out? He may be able to borrow from his bank or Production Credit Association, but when all farmers in the area are in the same predicament, bankers have to tighten credit. It works out to less cash for everybody—farmers, bankers, merchants, right down the line. When farm income is cut by crop losses the economy of the whole country is hurt. The loss is felt all along "Main" street.

Since Federal Crop Insurance began back in 1938, it has greatly improved and expanded its crop investment protection. Protection is greater while premium rates have dropped. Now operating in about 1,000 counties and covering 17 basic crops from wheat to cotton, FCIC plans expansion to 100 new counties and 3 new crops every year until all agricultural counties have crop investment protection available.

Roger E. Harper, who for the past 8 years has headed the trading section, has now been promoted to commodity exchange supervisor in charge of the Chicago office of CEA.



Joe S. Ferriss—right—a sheet metal worker at the Department's Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., received an *Award of Merit* for sustained above-average work performance. Shown presenting the award is Vernon P. Moore who is in charge of cotton ginning research at the Stoneville laboratory. Mr. Ferriss earned the award for outstanding contributions toward the efficient operation of the research program at Stoneville.

SCS recreation post

America's need for outdoor recreational facilities are rapidly outgrowing their availability. To meet this challenge and to make profitable use of land not needed for agricultural production, the Department is moving ahead on a number of fronts to provide additional areas for camping, picknicking, fishing, hunting, and the many other outdoor recreational activities.

A recent step forward was the appointment of Lloyd E. Partain of Philadelphia as special assistant to SCS Administrator Donald A. Williams to coordinate recreational uses of land and water resources related to conservation planning on rural non-Federal lands and in small watershed projects.

Mr. Partain worked for SCS from 1935 to 1942. Since 1943 he has been associated with Curtis Publishing Co., and has been manager of Trade and Industrial Relations for that company since 1955.

More "Tips"

Personnel Director Carl Barnes has issued another "Tips" sheet to Supervisors. It is addressed "To USDA Secretaries, Stenos and Typists" and is dated June 1962. Did you get one? If not, drop him a line at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. It's full of tips on sharpening up on the use of your technical skills and tools of your trade. And it's yours for the asking.

Nathan Koenig Commended

APPRECIATION for his services to the Government and people of American Samoa was recently received by Nathan Koenig, Special Assistant to the Administrator of AMS, in the form of a concurrent resolution of commendation. Signed by both the President of the House of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of American Samoa, the resolution was forwarded to Secretary Orville L. Freeman by H. Rex Lee, Governor of the territory.

The resolution of commendation refers to Mr. Koenig's study entitled "The Economic Needs of American Samoa," published as Part II of U.S. Senate's Interior and Insular Affairs Committee report. It says that this study brings into sharp focus the problems and needs of the people of this territory and also provides a basic guide for positive action required in developing the economy and improving living standards.

Then it adds that Mr. Koenig's visit and study have been of invaluable assistance to the Government of American Samoa as a whole as well as to the people, especially large numbers of individual farmers on matters pertaining to the development and improvement of local agricultural production.

"Landmarks" available

A new edition of *Some Landmarks Of The History Of The Department Of Agriculture* is now available. It has been revised and brought up-to-date to June 1962. This 63-page condensed history touches briefly on events leading up to the creation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, May 15, 1862, and then gives some of the highlights of the growth and development of the Department during the past 100 years.

Copies may be obtained by writing or calling the Editor, *USDA* Employee News Bulletin, Office of Information, Washington 25, D.C. Call extension 2058.

FS special assistant

Richard J. Costley, a career forester with 26 years experience, is now serving as special staff assistant to Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service. He will handle special assignments demanding intensive study and review by one individual. He will be consulting and advising with all units of the Forest Service.

My job

PROGRAMS administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service are, in the main, on an individual farm basis. They are administered locally by farmer-elected community and county committeemen. As an ASCS farmer-fieldman, I serve as a liaison officer between the New York State ASCS Committee and these farmer-committeemen in the counties assigned to me in the western end of the State.

While I live in Allegany County and work with the county ASCS office there, I also work with ASCS county offices in Niagara, Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Genesee, and Orleans Counties. This brings me in contact with the community and county committees of these counties.

These farmer-committees are responsible for setting policy and directing operations of the farm programs assigned to the ASCS. The present programs carried out in my area include the Agricultural Conservation Program, wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas, other price support operations, Soil Bank, Feed Grain Program, facility loans, National Wool Act, and the direct purchase of commodities for distribution to schools and institutions.

I keep the committeemen and office personnel informed on State and national policies and procedures with respect to all ASCS programs. I furnish the administrative guidance in all fields of management such as training and supervision. In carrying out this responsibility, I conduct training and workshop conferences as well as personal visits to each county office.

I was born and raised on a farm. In the late 20's I started farming by myself and so had the experience of the early 30's. In 1936 I started in the Allegany County AAA office as manager. I continued in that capacity until 1946 when I became a farmer-fieldman. With the exception of 3 years while I served as State Director of FCIC, I have been a fieldman since.

Our home farm is now operated by one of my sons. A second son is a veterinarian, still with agricultural interests and working with farm people.

Having been directly connected with the operation of a farm since 1929 I am convinced of the need to aid and assist farm people under such programs as we administer in ASCS. This is my job.

—Lynn L. Watson,
ASCS Farmer-Fieldman

Lynn L. Watson, ASCS Farmer-Fieldman, New York State

New personnel post

William M. Seabron, new Assistant to Personnel Director Carl B. Barnes, came to the Department with a wide experience in labor relations and fair employment practices. Prior to his appointment to his new post in the Office of Personnel he was serving as deputy director of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission. He is also a former Urban League official.

"In naming Mr. Seabron to the personnel post," said Secretary Freeman, "the Department takes a further step in the implementation of its equal employment opportunity policy. With the assistance of this highly competent appointee, we hope to increase the effectiveness of our in-service training program so that more of our employees will be stimulated to acquire the necessary qualifications for advancement.

"Through Mr. Seabron, we also plan to intensify our recruitment activity, especially among the colleges largely attended by members of minority groups."

A native of Chicago, the appointee, received his education at the University of Iowa and the University of Michigan. During World War II, he was a member of the Congress of Industrial Organization's bargaining committee at the Ford Motor Co.'s Melrose Park, Ill., plant.

In his assignment in the Office of Personnel, in addition to his recruitment work, he will assist also in the handling of Department-wide intergroup relations.

Jerome M. Kuhl is the new agricultural attache to Chile. He has succeeded John S. Burgess, Jr., now with FAS in Washington, D.C.

ACE officers, awards

THE AMERICAN Association of Agricultural College Editors moves into the 1962–63 year under the leadership of Edd Lemons, Oklahoma State University, as president. As president-elect during the past year he took the gavel as president from Hadley Read, University of Illinois, at the Association's 46th Annual Meet at the Ohio State University in July.

Bryant Kearl, agricultural editor at the University of Wisconsin, was chosen as president-elect and is slated to move up as president for the 1963–64 year. Gerald McKay, visual specialist at the University of Minnesota, was elected vice president. AAACE headquarters have been moved to the University of Illinois for the next 2 years and Harold Guither, assistant agricultural editor, is serving as secretary.

New regional directors elected at the conference include: Northeast, Kathleen Webb, University of Vermont; Western, Mel Eckard, Colorado State University; and for associate members, Harold Florea, Watt Publishing Co., Mount Morris, Ill.

The Reuben Brigham Award was presented to Mr. Florea for his long-time outstanding service to agriculture through the periodical *Better Farming Methods* and other magazines and through his leadership with agricultural editors and other groups.

The National Plant Food Institute Award of $500 was presented to Karin Kristiansson of the University of Vermont for her outstanding progress in professional improvement and development of TV teaching methods. Preston Davis of Colorado State University won the Farm Film Foundation $500 Award with honorable mention to Fred Cook, Iowa State University, John Woods, University of Illinois; and Dave Bateman, North Dakota State University.

Pioneer Awards were presented to Cordell Hatch, Pennsylvania State University; John Ross, University of Wisconsin; Don McMillan, University of Arkansas; Mel Eckard, Colorado State University; and James Madison, information division, ARS.

Eugene T. Ransom has been succeeded as agricultural attache to the Republic of the Philippines by Burl Stugard who has been serving as agricultural attache to Mexico since January 1958. Mr. Ransom has returned to Washington, D.C. for reassignment.

Health plan rates

PREMIUM rates for both the Government-wide Service Benefit Plan and the Indemnity Benefit Plan will not be increased for the next contract year which begins November 1, 1962, the Civil Service Commission has announced. The CSC also said that next "open season" of the program is planned for late 1963, probably in October.

A few of the other 35 plans participating in the program may require premium rate increases. While some plans may make minor perfecting changes in benefits, rate increases will be negotiated only on the basis that they are needed to maintain the proper balance between the cost of present benefits and premium rates. However, any increases in rates by other plans for the next contract year will probably be small.

Although there will be no general "open season" in October of 1962, eligible employees who have previously elected not to enroll will have another opportunity to enroll in a participating plan in October of this year. Also, any employee now enrolled for self only will be able to change to self-and-family enrollment in the same plan and option at that time. During a general "open season" eligible employees have an unrestricted opportunity to change from one plan or option to another, or, if not enrolled, to enroll in a plan.

The decision to hold no "open season" in 1962 was made after consultation with the Federal Health Benefits Advisory Committee.

Tribute to SCS official

The Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, recently selected Marvin F. Schweers, SCS State Conservationists, for its weekly feature "Know Your Madisonian." The article with a picture of Mr. Schweers paid high tribute to his soil and water conservation work in the State.

The article states that he has probably had more to do with soil conservation programs in Wisconsin than any other individual. It adds that "On September 19, 1933, the first soil erosion control project in the country began. It was the Coon Creek project in Coon Valley which was to become the model for similar projects throughout the country."

Mr. Schweers of the then Soil Erosion Service is credited with having been the conservationist who persuaded the first two farmers in the country to sign cooperative agreements for application of erosion control measures on their farms.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

The Centennial "treasure hunt" for material on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's past "Century of Progress" has located any number of old documents, records, and pictures. This picture was found by the 4–H Club leaders of FES in their current effort to document events relating to 4–H Club history. This is a picture of Lois Edmunds of Clarinda, Iowa, taken in 1911 when she won the 4–H bread making championship in her home State. She was the first girl to receive a "diploma" from a Secretary of Agriculture. Today, there are 2,285,592 4–H Club members working on 4,974,125 projects.

Urban conservation

"Soil Conservation at Home" is the title of a recent 32-page booklet designed to inform city and suburban dwellers about their soil and water conservation problems. Secretary Orville L. Freeman points out that this is the first time information on non-farm soil and water conservation has been prepared specifically for urban residents.

A copy of this bulletin may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Equal opportunity

THE POLICY of the U.S. Department of Agriculture with respect to "Equal Employment Opportunity—Practices and Appeals" is spelled out in detail in Chapter 46, Title 8, of "Administrative Regulations." We quote from section 1:

"The Department reaffirms its long established policy forbidding discrimination. The principles on which our Government is based required a policy of fair employment without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin. The Department has also recognized, for many years, the rights of employees to appeal the decisions of their superiors. It is also the policy of this Department to take appropriate actions in connection with this policy to expand and strengthen efforts to promote full equality of employment opportunity.

"All employees shall be free from any and all restraint, interference, coercion, or reprisal on the part of their associates or supervisors in making any complaint or appeal, in serving as representatives of an appellant, in serving as hearing officers, in appearing as witnesses, or in seeking information in accordance with these procedures. The above principles apply with equal force after a complaint, grievance, or problem is adjudicated. Should these principles be violated, the facts shall be brought to the attention of the Employment Policy Officer or his appropriate Deputy by the appellant, his representative, or the person affected."

". . . The Administrative Assistant Secretary (Joseph M. Robertson) is the Employment Policy Officer of the Department of Agriculture.

"Each agency head is hereby designated Deputy Employment Policy Officer.

"The Deputy Employment Policy Officers may designate responsible officials, without diminution of his responsibility to be known as Assistant Employment Policy Officers to carry out any or all of his functions under these regulations."

Alaska produced more reindeer meat than pork and beef combined in 1961.

AUGUST 15, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 17

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin

FOR August 29, 1962

Land and People conferences

PROGRESS is being made on many fronts under the Department's Rural Areas Development Program. To accelerate this progress a series of five *Land and People* conferences have been scheduled for September and October.

"Strengthening and revitalizing rural America" is the theme of the conferences. Their purpose will be to stimulate interest and participation in local development programs to make more use of natural resources and insure adequate economic opportunity for rural people.

Invited to participate will be farmers, businessmen, educators, civic and government leaders. They will be given an opportunity to present their ideas and proposals for insuring prosperity in their communities through rural redevelopment programs.

The five scheduled conferences are an outgrowth of the National Land and People Conference held in Washington, D.C., in January. The locations, dates and States to participate are:

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17–18 for Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

Portland, Oreg., Oct. 1–2 for Oregon, California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Idaho.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 8–9 for North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 15–16 for North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22–23 for the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

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Raymond A. Ioanes, FAS

Harvey W. Wiley Award

Milton S. Schechter, chemist in the ARS entomology research division at Beltsville, Md., has been selected to receive the 1962 Harvey W. Wiley Award by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

Mr. Schechter was chosen for this honor for his brilliant contributions to the development of analytical methods for insecticides and their residues and for his outstanding accomplishments in the development of new insecticides during his 25 years of service with the Department.

The Harvey W. Wiley Award was established in 1956 by the AOAC in honor of the founder of the original Food and Drug law and of the AOAC. It is given annually to a scientist who has made an outstanding contribution to the development of methods for the analysis of food, drugs, cosmetics, feeds, fertilizers or pesticides, or for use in general analytical chemistry.

Distinguished service

IMAGINATION, practicality and dynamism were prime factors in winning for Raymond A. Ioanes, Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* this year:

> For unswerving conviction and decisive leadership in developing and promoting Nationwide recognition of challenges and opportunities to U.S. agriculture in foreign trade with the European Common Market.

Mr. Ioanes' career has been characterized by skilled management of agricultural marketing, aptitude in the complex field of international trade, and contributions to assure more effective world use of America's agricultural abundance.

Since becoming FAS Administrator last March, and for 6 years before that as Deputy Administrator, "Ray" Ioanes has given prominent leadership in shaping the Department's export policies and programs which help develop foreign markets for U.S. farm products.

He was first active in domestic marketing after joining the Department in 1940. He went to West Germany in 1945 to work on civilian feeding programs of the U.S. Military Government's Food and Agriculture Division. In 1948 he became chief of the Division, under General Lucius M. Clay.

Mr. Ioanes returned to the Department in 1949. He has played a prominent role in shaping the Department's farm product export policies and activities, including foreign supply programs of the former Production and Marketing Administration, foreign market development operations, and movement of U.S. agricultural commodities to newly developing countries under the Food for Peace Program.

Since 1954 he has spent much time organizing and directing the extensive export operations carried on under Public Law 480. He has been a leader in U.S. negotiations with members of the European Economic Community since its establishment in 1957.

Mr. Ioanes was born in Cleveland, Ohio, but for many years has resided in Falls Church, Va., with his wife and two daughters. He has a B.A. degree in economics from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

The American Forestry Association will hold its annual conference at Duluth, Minn., September 30–October 3.

Stick with basic 4

AVOID FOOD fads and use the four basic food groups as your guide. They are still your best key to good health. This is the advice to Department employees from ARS nutritionists.

They urge that each day you include in your diet 2 to 4 glasses of milk, 2 servings of meat, fish or eggs, 4 servings of fruits and vegetables, and 4 of bread or cereal.

These foods are needed to supply you and your family with the many different nutrients essential to good health—protiens for growth and for repair of body tissue; minerals, vitamins, fats, and carbohydrates for normal body functions.

Our nutritionists explain that cheese, ice cream, and milk used in casseroles, puddings, or in creamed vegetables may be substituted for some of the whole milk.

In the meat group, you'll likely think first of beef, pork, lamb, and veal. But there are other items equally important; for example, liver, heart and kidneys; poultry and eggs; fish and shellfish. You can also use dry beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and peanut butter as an alternate for one of your meat servings.

When you come to fruits and vegetables for the day, be choosey. Be sure to include in your 4 servings at least 1 of a vitamin-C-rich item like grapefruit, oranges, cantaloup, raw strawberries, broccoli, or peppers. Or 2 servings of any of these—honeydew melons, tangerines, watermelon, asparagus, brussel sprouts, raw cabbage, potatoes cooked in their jackets, tomatoes, or greens.

Also, include a serving of fruits and vegetables that provide vitamin A. These are the dark green and dark yellow vegetables and a few fruits—namely, apricots, cantaloups, persimmons and mangos.

To count as one of the servings, all breads and cereals should be whole grain, enriched or restored. Check the label to be sure. You can count as 1 serving: 1 slice of bread; 1 ounce ready-to-eat cereal; ½ to ¾ cup cooked cereal, cornmeal, grits, macaroni, noodles, rice, or spaghetti.

To round out the meals and to satisfy your special taste, you'll want to add some other foods not specified in the Daily Food Guide—fats, sugars, and maybe some baked goods or other grain products that are not enriched. But be sure you have enough of the basic four.

E Bonds for Security

As an example of the Department's consumer services John G. Frick, Jr., (left) a chemist at the ARS southern utilization research and development division in New Orleans, recently received a cash award of $300 for his accomplishments in research to improve the wash-wear properties of cotton fabrics. He and Dr. C. H. Fisher, director of the division, are shown examining a sample of treated fabric. Mr. Frick earned the award "in recognition of his accomplishments in conducting a highly original and complex research program on the cross-linking of cotton."

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

For 50 years the Department plant quarantine inspectors have been checking plants and commodities at ports-of-entry to prevent destructive plant pests from getting into this country.

This protection serves not only our farmers but the consumers as well, by helping make food the bargain it is today.

The plant Quarantine Act was approved August 20, 1912. This service, however, had its beginning about 22 years before the Plant Quarantine Act was passed.

California named Alexander Craw as State horticultural quarantine officer and inspector September 1, 1890. A cargo of orange trees from Tahiti arrived at San Pedro—now Los Angeles—June 15, 1891. In inspecting this cargo, Mr. Craw found them infested with nine different kinds of insects and plant pests. The shipment was quarantined. This is the earliest reported plant quarantine seaport inspection anywhere in the world.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . . .

. . . . AMS raisin inspectors examine all of the raisins commercially marketed in the U.S.? Nearly 200,000 tons are inspected annually.

. . . . An exhibit of U.S. institutional-pack foods is planned for the U.S. Trade Center at 57 St. James's Street, London, England, Oct. 9–26? This will be the first showing abroad of institutional packs of U.S. processed foods.

. . . . AMS employees inspect for quality such diverse items as coffee, tallow, bulgur, honey, hops, split peas and canned sweet potatoes? Almost any commercially marketed food product can be inspected upon request.

. . . . In the Nation's commodity futures markets, the funds of every trader, speculator or hedger, are continuously safeguarded against misuse or loss from improper handling by the audit program of the Commodity Exchange Authority? CEA accountants go unannounced into brokerage houses and make detailed audits to insure protection of traders' funds.

Educational opportunity

Federal employees in the Washington, D.C. area wishing to improve themselves and their ability for public service are offered an opportunity to do so by enrolling in evening classes of the USDA Graduate School. Graduate, undergraduate and non-academic courses are offered.

Registration for the 1962 fall semester will begin in the Patio at the Department's Administration Building September 8 and continue through September 15. Classes will begin the week of Monday, September 17 and end the week of January 14, 1963. Tuition in general is $12 for each credit hour.

Courses are offered in the field of biological sciences, languages and literature, mathematics and statistics, office techniques and operations, the physical sciences, public administration, social sciences, and technology.

Further information pertaining to individual courses offered, special fees, terms, textbooks, etc., may be obtained from the Graduate School office in room 1031 South Agriculture Building or by calling 6337—Federal code 111 or DU–8.

Get the Safety Habit

Typical of the many Department employees who "double in brass" or more exactly serve their country in a dual capacity are these 7 Montana National Guardsmen and SCS employees. They are: (left to right—back row) 1st Lt. Herbert R. Boe, work unit conservationist at Broadus; Capt. Raymond A. Grossman, work unit conservationist at Forsyth; Capt. Ray Schledwitz, conservation aid at Culbertson; Capt. Steve Kovach, area engineer at Glasgow; (front row) 1st Lt. Peter Forsythe, area engineer at Miles City; Sp—5, William Ochs, work unit conservationist at Wibaux; and Sp—5, Don Anderson, work unit conservationist at Plentywood. This picture was taken during the 1962 encampment at Ft. William H. Harrison near Helena.

Plaudits for USDA film

C. A. "Al" Carrello, chief of the Department's Motion Picture Service, received a letter from Secretary Freeman congratulating him on the honor of winning a blue ribbon for the film *Our Land—Its Many Faces*. The blue ribbon was won in the film contest of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. This color picture was entered in the category of "industry-produced films" and competed with films produced by the public relations departments of some of our leading industries.

This film, produced in the Department's Motion Picture Service, was one of the series of nine made to commemorate the Centennial Year of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Our Land—Its Many Faces is a 14-minute film in full color. It tells the story of soil, water and wildlife conservation. It shows the tragedy of wasted land and what soil and water conserving programs have done to correct misuse of the land and how the Department through service of the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Conservation Program and other means has helped farmers develop productive land for many uses.

Toastmasters Clubs

Mr. Wolford, ARS

Everett R. Wolford, who heads the ARS fruit and vegetable products laboratory at Puyallup, Wash., was elected District Governor of District 32 of Toastmasters International. District 32, which includes Pierce County, the Olympic Peninsula and Grays Harbor areas of Washington, is one of the largest districts in Toastmasters International.

Mr. Wolford's election to this important Toastmasters Club position focuses attention on the importance of active membership in this organization as a means of self improvement.

A Toastmasters Club provides its members with opportunities to improve their public speaking, conduct meetings and develop their executive abilities. In congenial fellowship, members seeking to become more effective in communicating their ideas and stimulating their thinking help each other.

Storm aid appreciated

TWO AMS employees in Atlanta, Ga., recently received citations from the commissioners of Dare County, N.C., for "outstanding service to the citizens of Dare County during the Ash Wednesday storm."

The two cited are Ross Edwards, head of the AMS food distribution division's direct distribution program in the Southeast, and Stan Prochaska of the AMS Southeast Area marketing information division office.

Mr. Edwards and Mr. Prochaska were assigned by AMS to Dare County following the severe Atlantic storm which struck the east coast with its full force on March 7, 1962, and left a path of destruction from Cape Hatteras, N.C., to Long Island, N.Y.

Mr. Edwards was on the scene to advise and assist North Carolina food distribution workers in giving Department of Agriculture's donated food to the needy families. Mr. Prochaska accompanied Mr. Edwards to take documentary photographs of the distribution and feeding operations and assist news media on news coverage. Both pitched in with the other folks in the shirtsleeves role of actual distribution of the donated food.

The citations to both Mr. Edwards and Mr. Prochaska read: "Presented in grateful recognition of services rendered during the untimely disaster of March 7, 8, and 9, 1962. The above named person has performed a vital role in this emergency, and through contribution of time, effort and skill has demonstrated his concern for the welfare of his fellow man. In appreciation, we the undersigned, the Dare County Commissioners, present this citation in the name of the people of our county."

FS research report

How an annual research report can be brought to life and made into an attractive book has been demonstrated by the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. With photographs and line drawings the 1961 Annual Report becomes more than a catalog of tables giving the results of various studies.

From the "Introduction" on page 1 through the final section on "Publications," the 106-page report is an example of painstaking organization and preparation.

The Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station is located at Fort Collins, Colo. Raymond Price is director.

Consumer services

TOO OFTEN taken for granted are the many consumer services provided by the Department of Agriculture. People in metropolitan areas are generally unaware of these services. In too many instances the Department is thought of as serving only our farmers and ranchers.

These Department services for farmers and ranchers benefit consumers in many ways. The soil and water conservation, research, technical assistance, education, credit and other services to farmers in turn mean an abundance of high quality food and other agricultural products for the consumer.

In addition there are ever so many services of the Department aimed more directly for consumers. Here are a few examples.

As Secretary Freeman said recently, "One of the primary reasons that we have a consistently high quality of meat and poultry available to consumers is the fact that all meat and poultry handled in interstate commerce is inspected by some 5,000 trained inspectors who reject diseased animals and unfit carcasses . . . ."

There is no way of knowing how many cases of undulant fever have been prevented by the Department's drive to stamp out brucellosis. Undulant fever is transmitted to man through milk from cows infected with brucellosis.

In ARS there is a corps of employees who devote their full time to research in improved diets, food buying, fabrics and clothing, housing and home appliances. These are all designed to help the consumer.

Meats, poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables and many other products are inspected and graded as a guide to consumers in buying the quality they want in the market.

Magazine, newspaper, TV and radio food editors and program directors are supplied with current information on supplies, new developments and many other food facts. These are but a few of the many services the Department performs for consumers.

Mrs. Edith Ummel of Claypool, Ind., has received a letter of congratulations from Secretary Freeman and was honored at the Kosciusko County Fair for the 100 years of 4–H Club work in her family. Her 10 children have each averaged 10 years of 4–H work. The youngest is completing her final year in 1962.

Ceremonies were held recently to honor William A. Carlson, the Department's candidate for the 1962 William A. Jump Award. Shown here (left to right) are: Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy, Assistant Comptroller General Frank H. Weitzel, Mr. Carlson and Secretary Orville L. Freeman.

Jump Award candidate

Secretary Orville L. Freeman recently presented a Meritorious Award Certificate to William A. Carlson, the Department's candidate for the 1962 William A. Jump Award given each year to young men and women for especially meritorious service in the field of public administration.

Mr. Carlson, budget examiner in the Office of Budget and Finance, was cited "For important contributions, exceptional administrative skills, thoroughness, and commendable judgment in the budgetary examination of varied and complex agricultural programs of national scope."

His Federal Government career began in B&F in 1952 as a management intern. In his present position as program analyst, Mr. Carlson serves as advisor to the Department's Budget Office on programs involving the expenditure of several billion dollars annually. He is an instructor in the USDA Graduate School on "Federal Budget Procedure."

Plentiful foods

USDA's September list:

Featured: Fresh pears and frozen orange juice.

Other plentifuls: Fluid milk, grapes, late summer vegetables and salad oils.

Olaf M. Anderson of Perkins County is the new Chairman and Stanley J. Jensen of Beresford a new member of the South Dakota ASC State Committee.

ASC Committeeman contacts pay

Slightly more than half—54,600 of 109,000—of new Agricultural Conservation Program participants in the first 5 months of 1962 came from the 9 States of the Southwest Area, primarily as a result of voluntary efforts by the 22,000 county and community ASC Committeemen in the area.

Much of this obviously fruitful effort took the form of chats among neighbors at the local general store, meetings of farm organizations and local civic groups, at church, and at every other opportunity, as the local committeeman manifested his interest in the welfare of his community by urging his fellow farmers to improve their farming through ACP.

The committeemen's enthusiasm really caught fire, as 12,000, or more than half of the total, each convinced a neighbor he should get started with needed conservation on his farm. More than 7,200 committeemen did the same thing with up to four of their neighbors.

AUGUST 29, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 18

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR SEPTEMBER 12, 1962

As I see it

AMERICANS are addicted to the dream of a happy ending. But the happy endings of today are the beginning of tomorrow's sequels. Apropos the typical plot, the Department of Agriculture, winding up 100 years with a victory over food scarcity, is depicted as heroic. But the glory of this achievement is largely a heritage from our predecessors. The imagination and initiative of present employees will determine how the sequel unfolds.

Each of us is called upon to react and contribute in accordance with his talents, assignments and vision. To be meaningful, the situation has to be translated into personal terms. Individually, we are obliged to observe, to question, to propose, and to act within the bounds of discipline and authority. As one endeavors to form individual judgment a host of considerations arise depending upon his own duties, interests and values. Considerations that occur to me as currently germane include:

Department leadership is alert to problems and is dynamic and enthusiastic in its efforts to cope with them. But am I responding with the diligence and competence to which such leadership is entitled?

We live in a competitive society. We prefer to consider initiative and ability rather than to accept seniority as the sole basis for acquiring greater responsibility. Am I ready to beat the competition in quest of advancement?

The Training Act opens opportunities for me to more fully realize my potential in public service. Am I taking advantage of it? Am I prepared to exert the extra effort that would warrant public investment in my further development? Are my goals or ambitions compatible with the purposes and objectives of the Department?

There is always more to do than I can get done. That's better than having time on my hands, but are things being neglected because I fail to share or delegate work? Am I distinguishing the important tasks from the unimportant and rationing my time accordingly?

The replies to these and many more questions do not always measure up to what I like to regard as my own standards. Even after extensive rationalization, giving myself the benefit of the doubt, the questions plague me. They can't be answered definitively or finally. They have to be raised repeatedly. I must strive constantly to get better answers.

The simple happy ending is a pleasant thought, but misleading.

—HARRY C. TRELOGAN, *Administrator*, Statistical Reporting Service.

Dr. John W. Mitchell, ARS

The National Safety Conference is being held in Chicago, Oct. 26–Nov. 2.

Be A Safe Driver

Distinguished service

A WORLD-RENOWNED scientist, Dr. John W. Mitchell, ARS plant physiologist, is the only one of seven men to receive the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* this year who is not an administrator. His citation reads:

> For distinctive leadership in conducting and stimulating research on plant growth regulators and antibiotics including fundamental research on their translocation and movement in plants and the development of applied uses of these materials.

Dr. Mitchell was born in Hornell, N.Y., and reared in Parma, Idaho. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Idaho in 1928, and M.S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Chicago in 1929 and 1932.

From 1930 to 1938, Dr. Mitchell was a research assistant at the University of Chicago. Since 1938, he has been stationed at the Department's Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., where he has been engaged mainly in research on plant-growth regulators. He is probably best known for his part in the discovery of the use of chlorinated phenoxyacetic acid—2,4-D—as a weed killer.

Up until World War II, he studied regulating chemicals to find those capable of promoting vegetative propagation and of improving the storage quality of tubers and fruit.

In 1945, he helped organize and conduct research on Guayule and other rubber-producing plants to find replacements for natural rubber needed as war material.

After the war, Dr. Mitchell returned to research on plant-growth regulators, emphasizing their use for controlling weeds. He has been in charge of all Department research on these materials since 1951. He also heads research on antibiotics and related chemicals that may be used to control plant diseases.

About half of Dr. Mitchell's efforts are directed toward basic research aimed at gaining a better understanding of antibiotics and plant-growth-regulating compounds. The other half of his time is devoted to finding effective uses for these substances.

Dr. Walter G. Miller, who has been an agricultural economist in the Department since 1956, has accepted a position on the staff of FAO in Rome, Italy.

The 28th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference is scheduled for March 4–6, 1963 at Detroit, Mich. Theme—"Conservation's Common Frontier."

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Great Plains Council

ORVILLE Bentley, dean of agriculture of South Dakota State College and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, of Brookings, is now chairman of the Great Plains Agricultural Council. Named as chairman-elect at the Council's 1961 meeting at Bozeman, Mont., he moved up as chairman at the recent meeting at Fort Collins, Colo.

A. H. Schulz, director of North Dakota's Agricultural Extension Service was named chairman-elect by the delegates attending the 2-day meeting. He will become chairman at the Council's 1963 meeting scheduled for July 1 and August 1, at Lincoln, Nebr.

David Nordwall, regional forester with headquarters at Denver, Colo., was elected vice chairman for 1962–63.

In addition to Dean Bentley, Director Schulz and Forester Nordwall, the following were named to the executive committee for the 1962–63 year: John Muehlbeier, secretary, Lincoln, Nebr.; Glenn C. Holm, associate director, Experiment Station and dean of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater; Dale C. Jaedicke, Nebraska State Conservationist, SCS, Lincoln, Nebr.; J. W. Oxley, assistant director, Wyoming Experiment Station, University of Wyoming, Laramie; and Lester J. Cappleman, FHA Director, Temple, Tex.

Council members represent the Agricultural Extension Service and Experiment Stations of the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities of the 10 Great Plains States and 12 agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

First organized in 1933 and reorganized in 1946, the main purpose of the Council is to provide an organization for effective cooperation among member-agencies as they attack the long-range problems of agriculture in the Great Plains.

As a part of the Department's Centennial celebration, FCS has published a history of the Farmer Cooperative Service under the title "Helping Farmers Build Cooperatives." It is listed as FCS Circular 31.

In the August issue of *Foreign Agriculture,* Brice K. Meeker, U.S. Agricultural Officer, tells of "Red China's Farm Failure—key to its shifting foreign trade patterns." It is the lead article in the issue.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

Although the Commodity Exchange Authority was established as an agency in the Department Jan. 21, 1947, its beginning goes back to Sept. 21, 1922. The Grain Futures Act of that date provided for the supervision of grain futures transactions, to prevent the dissemination of misleading information tending to affect grain prices and to curb price manipulation and corners. To administer this Act, a Grain Futures Administration was established.

By a Secretary's Memorandum effective July 1, 1936, the Commodity Exchange Administration was established to supersede this earlier organization. Then through a series of changes and reorganizations, the Act was administered under a number of services and administrations until CEA was established in 1947.

Today, CEA, with Alex C. Caldwell as Administrator, provides supervision of trading covering some 18 commodities and 17 contact markets. Maintaining fair practices in market trading that registers prices to producers, consumers and dealers, is the big job of CEA.

Another Yearbook collector

The following letter was received recently from Robert L. Brown, SCS State Conservationist at Honolulu, Hawaii:

"I was extremely interested in the article titled 'Yearbock Collection' in the June 20, 1962, issuse of USDA.

"I have also been collecting yearbooks and other agricultural history over the past years. I am in about the same position as Mr. Poole of Atlanta in that I have all but four of the reports starting with 1848. My missing years are 1851, 1860, 1872, and 1874.

"These yearbooks and patent office reports come in handy from time to time in development of articles for different papers and magazines."

Women and conservation

KITS OF MATERIAL on soil and water conservation distributed to the women's clubs in Louisiana and a conservation workshop for women at the Montana State University are indications of the growing interest of women in conserving our natural resources.

"Women everywhere should be aroused about conservation since they are the homemakers of our country and natural resources are so closely related to the home and family. Food, shelter, water and clothing are all products of natural resources . . . Conservation and wise use of soil has brought us a standard of living unsurpassed in history."

This statement from the publication "Soil and Water Conservation Program Ideas For Women's Clubs" is an example of the type of material being distributed to women's clubs in Louisiana.

This attractive booklet—one of several in the kit—lists appropriate objectives and offers a number of suggested activities for women's clubs such as stimulating interest and creating an awareness of our dependence upon natural resources.

It encourages the promotion of teaching conservation in schools at all grade levels and the working with such organizations as the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, 4–H Clubs and similar youth groups in developing conservation projects.

The conservation workshop at the Montana State University brought together women from Idaho, Washington, and Montana for a 3-day program. Program arrangements were under the direction of Miss Lillian Hornick of the U.S. Forest Service at Missoula.

The purpose of this workshop was to encourage leadership in conservation programs in women's clubs and with youth groups, and to acquaint women with programs for the protection and development of our natural resources.

Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel, was the featured speaker at the August meeting of the USDA Employee Council. He clarified the position of the Director of Personnel for new members of the Council and pointed out that the objective of the Council is to serve as a means of communication between Department employees and the Director of Personnel.

R. D. Hockensmith and J. G. Steel, SCS soil scientists, are coauthors on a new Department publication "Soil Erosion—The Work Of Uncontrolled Water."

On the steps of the Plant Industry Station's Administration Building at the Department's Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., the 200 visitors who attended the Centennial Field Day gather for a group photograph.

Centennial field day

IN COMMEMORATION of the Department's Centennial, a Field Day was held recently at the ARS Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Md. More than 200 visitors attended and reviewed the research being conducted by the crops protection research branch.

Representatives of industrial, State and Federal research organizations reviewed field plots showing the performance of new herbicides and heard discussions of principles and equipment used in conducting herbicides research. Demonstrations were given showing methods of collecting, culturing and identifying nematodes and physiological studies on nature of plant injury due to nematodes.

Also demonstrated were research techniques used to study the transport of growth regulators, viruses and other substances in plants and results of treatments with promising new growth regulators and antibiotics.

The greenhouse and laboratory facilities of the crops protection research branch at Beltsville were visited during an Open House program on the second day of the 2-day Field Day.

This is another example of how the Centennial is being used to focus attention on the many and varied services of the Department of Agriculture to the farmers and ranches of this country. And how in turn these services help to provide the abundance of food available at the supermarkets which in hours of work are a real bargain.

Federal Professional Association

A new governmentwide association of professional employees in the Federal Service is being organized. A founding committee of 15 men has been named. Representing the U.S. Department of Agriculture on this committee are Charles E. Burkhead, SRS; Dr. Lewis P. McCann, ARS; and Albert M. Dickson, agricultural economist, now retired from the Department.

A constitution has been drafted naming the new organization The Federal Professional Association.

Membership in the Association is open to all professional employees of the Federal Government including those in positions formerly classified in the "P" series, and those in management and other occupations for which colleges and universities offer professional majors.

The new Association is designed to provide "a unified channel through which employees identified with all the professions may be informed and express their convictions on matters that affect their professions and are peculiar to the Federal Service."

The Association will provide a channel of communication with management in the Executive Branch, within the framework established by the new Executive order on employee-management relations. Professional employees desiring further information may write Federal Professional Association, P.O. Box 8019, Washington 24, D.C., or telephone EXecutive 3-5050.

Stamp plan expansion

TARGET DATES have been set for the expansion of the Pilot Food Stamp Program to an additional 25 areas in 18 States as follows:

Oct. 1—Independence County, Ark.; Nash County, N.C.; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Luzerne County, Pa.; Dickenson, Lee, and Wise Counties, Va.; Logan, Mingo, and Wayne Counties, W. Va.; and the balance of St. Louis and Itasca Counties, Minn.

Nov. 1—Jefferson County, Ala.; Mendocino County, Calif.; city of St. Louis, Mo.; Choctaw County, Okla.; Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties, Wash.; and Douglas County, Wis.

Dec. 1—Vanderburgh County, Ind.; Knott County, Ky.; Evangeline Parish, La.; Lucas County, Ohio; and Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie Counties, Tenn.

The pilot program in Detroit, Mich.; Franklin County, Ill.; Floyd County, Ky.; Silver Bow County, Mont.; San Miguel County, N. Mex.; Fayette County, Pa.; and McDowell County, W. Va.; also will continue to operate during the coming year.

Encouraging results from the 1-year experiment with the original eight pilot food stamp projects prompted many more requests for the program than could possibly be filled within the limitations of funds and personnel, even when unemployment and other economic factors indicated a need for the program. Depending upon the rate of program expenditures after these areas have been operating for some time, extension to additional areas may be possible later this fiscal year.

Under the Pilot Food Stamp Program, eligible families pay an amount for food coupons that they would normally be expected to spend for foods included in the program. In return they receive coupons of greater value, to enable them to buy additional foods. The coupons are used to buy any food—except a few imported items—out of regular commercial supplies at authorized retail outlets. Coupons cannot be used to purchase nonfood items, alcoholic beverages or tobacco. Retailers, in turn, redeem the coupons at face value at banks or through participating wholesalers.

The first issue of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station Newsletter was dated August 15, 1962. It carries items of interest to the employees of the Forest Service at the station.

Pleasant Valley in Winona County, Minnesota. Typical of the changing face of the land across the Nation are the contour strips on the farms of this peaceful valley. Through the Small Watershed Program administered by SCS, the work of soil conservation districts, the Agricultural Conservation Program and other efforts, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is cooperating with local farmers, farm groups and communities in conserving soil and water and checking flood damage.

Fire Prevention Week

OCTOBER 7–13 has been proclaimed National Fire Prevention Week by President John F. Kennedy.

In his proclamation he asked all citizens to join in promoting the prevention of destructive fires and to support the efforts of community fire departments. He asked farm and other organizations to help enlist active participation in all fire prevention efforts.

In support of the President's Proclamation, Secretary Orville L. Freeman urges all services of the Department to cooperate in observing National Fire Prevention Week in every appropriate way, to help reduce the waste caused by preventable fires.

The Department of Agriculture and the National Fire Protection Association are cooperating in offering sound recommendations for fire safety on farms. Each Department Service has been requested by Secretary Freeman to encourage field personnel to offer help to the State Agricultural Extension Services in promoting fire safety on farms.

Department employees can participate by supporting community activities and checking their own homes for possible fire hazards.

Sweden honors 2 USDA men

Dr. Sherman E. Johnson, Deputy Administrator of ERS, and Dr. Richard E. McArdle, recently retired Chief of the Forest Service, have been notified that they have been elected to membership in the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry.

The object of the Academy is to work for the advancement and improvement of Swedish agriculture, forestry and related activities. To this end the Academy follows developments in Sweden and abroad with regard to scientific, practical and administrative work in these fields. Election of other than those of Swedish nationality to membership in the Academy constituties recognition by leading Swedish agriculturists and forestry scientists of outstanding foreign individuals in the various fields of agriculture.

The Academy was founded in 1911. Its present foreign membership stands at 74—12 of whom are from the U.S.

Samuel T. Harrison is the new FHA State Director in Kentucky. He was born on a farm near Lexington and earned his B.S. degree in agriculture from the University of Kentucky. He came to the Department in 1940 with the Farm Security Administration.

Fall fund drives

SEPTEMBER is a reminder that soon the fall campaigns to raise funds for the Community Chest, United Givers Fund and similar local fund drives will be underway. In a memorandum to Secretary Orville L. Freeman, President Kennedy urges that all employees of the Department of Agriculture contribute generously to their local fund campaigns.

The President reminds us that the "campaigns provide us with an opportunity to contribute to a wide variety and a large number of organizations through a single appeal. We who work in the Government want to assume our full citizen's share of the voluntary support of health and welfare agencies."

More than 34,500 national, State, and local health and welfare agencies will seek support this fall through the campaigns. Included will be the Red Cross, USO and any number of health organizations, family and children's services, youth programs and agencies designed to meet the new and growing problems of the aging.

In his memorandum to Secretary Freeman, the President expressed confidence that Department employees will extend full cooperation in the United Community Campaigns, both in the field and the Washington, D.C. area.

Under the Federal policy and voluntary fund raising, such cooperation should include effective solicitation of all employees, acceptance of equitable unit goals, and, where appropriate, setting up adequate collection methods for convenience of contributors on installment basis.

The Brownell Creek Watershed located near Syracuse, Nebr., was selected as the "Watershed Of The Year—1962." This was one of 60 pilot projects, the forerunner of the Small Watershed Program. This project was featured recently as one of the Department's picture stories.

The Society of American Foresters will meet at Atlanta, Ga., October 21–24.

September 12, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 19

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN
USDA
FOR SEPTEMBER 26, 1962

At the crossroads

THE FARM proposals of the Committee for Economic Development would reduce per farm net income from $3,360 in 1961 to an average of $700 in 1966, predicted Secretary Orville L. Freeman at the recent conference of the American Farm Economic Association. The Secretary was the principal speaker at this conference held at the University of Connecticut at Storrs.

Many Department economists were among the 1,400 people in attendance at this 4-day meeting which brought together agricultural economists from all parts of the United States. This meeting usually brings together the most agricultural economists of any such gathering during the year.

At the conference Dr. Bushrod W. Allin was succeeded as president of AFEA by Prof. George E. Brandow of Pennsylvania State University. Next year's meeting will be held at the University of Minnesota, August 26–28.

Speaking on "Agriculture at the Crossroads," Secretary Freeman said that agriculture in America is at the crossroads where the choice is between a "free market" proposal such as that advanced by CED and the "supply management" concept which the Kennedy administration has proposed.

In analyzing the CED proposal, the Secretary noted that the business group called for the ending of price supports and production controls in 5 years and for the transfer of 2 million farmers out of agriculture during this period.

Noting that a strong and productive agriculture is essential if the United States is to meet its world responsibilities in the future, Secretary Freeman warned that it would be dangerous to jeopardize the one aspect of America's economy which all nations recognize as being superior to the Communist system.

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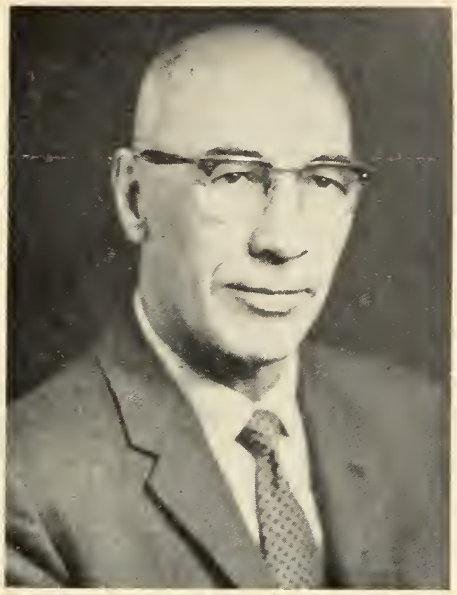

Dr. William L. Popham, ARS.

NASCOE officers

Delegates attending the National Convention of the National Association of ASCS County Office Employees at Minneapolis, Minn., have elected the following officers for the coming year: Woodrow Jones of New Boston, Tex., president; Nelson S. Barker, Trenton, N.C., vice president; and Clyde Payne, Jasper, Fla., secretary-treasurer.

Speakers at the Convention included Secretary Orville L. Freeman; Horace D. Godfrey, ASCS Administrator; Raphael V. Fitzgerald, Deputy ASCS Administrator for State and county operations; and Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel.

Awards ceremony at Atlanta

Three employees of the AMS food distribution division office at Atlanta, Ga., were recently presented with *Certificates of Merit* and cash awards at ceremonies held in their honor. They were: Angie Z. Carrie, $150; Ross L. Edwards, $250; and Arvid E. Dopson, $200.

Distinguished service

SAFEGUARDING the health of American agriculture is the primary duty of Dr. William L. Popham, Deputy Administrator of ARS. As one of the seven men to receive the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* this year, his citation reads:

> For exemplary leadership in the development, coordination, and direction of regulatory and control programs relating to insect pests and plant and animal diseases, engendering effective Federal-State cooperation in protecting the Nation's food and other agricultural resources.

Dr. Popham was born in Corvallis, Mont., and received a B.S. degree and an honorary D. Sc. degree from Montana State College, Bozeman. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War I.

He was first employed in the Department as a field assistant in the former Bureau of Plant Industry at Bozeman, where he was soon put in charge of a State barberry eradication program. Later, he was made supervisor of the barberry eradication field work in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. He then became senior pathologist in charge of this work in 13 North Central States. (Barberry is a host plant for destructive rust which attacks wheat and other small grains.)

Dr. Popham came to Washington, D.C., in 1931 as assistant head of the National Barberry Eradication Program. He was named assistant chief of the former Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in 1941. When ARS was established in 1953, he was made director of the plant pest control division. He became Assistant Administrator of ARS in 1956 and Deputy Administrator 3 years later.

The author of many articles dealing with large-scale pest control programs, Dr. Popham is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Entomological Society of America, and the Washington, D.C., Entomological Society.

Employee Awards Committee

The Department's Employee Awards Committee has been reconstituted as follows:

Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel, chairman; Raymond A. Ioanes, FAS Administrator; Dorothy H. Jacobson, Assistant to the Secretary; Robert P. Beach, Deputy Administrator, Management, ASCS; Howard Bertsch, FHA Administrator; M. R. Clarkson, Associate Administrator, ARS; and V. L. Harper, Assistant Chief, Forest Service.

1962 UGF campaign

OCTOBER is UGF month in the Washington, D.C., and Beltsville areas for all Department employees. Field employees are urged to contribute to their local Community Chest or other "United" fund drives as they are held.

Helping other people is made easy for all of us when we give our fair share for over 500 health and welfare services offered in the National Capital area through the efforts of 143 agencies sharing in the United Givers Fund.

Here's the UGF formula:

Giving the "United" way—

ADDS hope to the lives of the aged and ill, the forgotten and the handicapped.

SUBTRACTS delinquency and crime to a great extent by offering programs of health and physical fitness and recreation for young people.

MULTIPLIES again and again the good accomplished during disaster, discord, and human dilemma.

DIVIDES your gift and pledge among 143 UGF agencies and over 500 services working in the National Capital area.

Besides it—

Adds to *our* stature,
Subtracts from *our* selfishness,
Multiplies needed services in *our* National Capital area,
Divides fairly *our* gifts, and
Equals for all of us, *our* fair share in giving.

SCSA activities

More than 1,300 registered for the 17th Annual Meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America held in Washington, D.C., August 26–29. Theme of the meeting was "Conservation—A Key to World Progress."

Officers for 1963 announced at the meeting: George M. Browning of Ames, Iowa, president; Herbert A. Hopper of Lafayette, Calif., first vice president; Minott Silliman of Kankakee, Ill., second vice president; and Howard F. Barrows of St. Augustine, Fla., treasurer. Elected to the council were John Barnard of College Park, Md., Willis J. Huddleston of Cookesville, Tenn., and Leon J. McDonald of Stillwater, Okla.

Department of Agriculture members elected Fellows are Gladwin E. Young of Arlington, Va., H. B. Martin of Alexandria, La., and Fred W. Herbert of Berkeley, Calif. Dr. George A. Selke, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, was named an honorary member.

Clare Hendee, Assistant Chief for Management in the Forest Service, has been named by Secretary Freeman as Director of the 1962 UGF Campaign for the Department in Washington, D.C., and Beltsville.

ARS scientist honored

Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Associate Administrator of ARS received the 12th International Veterinary Congress Prize for contributions that are international in scope to the advance of veterinary science.

The prize, a certificate and cash, was presented at the 99th Annual Convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association held at Miami, Fla., recently.

The AVMA House of Delegates named two Department officials to honorary membership in the association. They are Dr. Byron T. Shaw, ARS Administrator; and Charles E. Bell, Jr., chief, animal industry branch, FES.

Dr. Clarkson is a native of Ferndale, Wash., and he received his B.S. and D.V.M. degress from Washington State College. He earned an LL.B from the Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association and licensed to practice before the Supreme Court.

His career in the Department began in 1930 at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., as a meat inspector. He transferred to Washington, D.C., in 1939. From 1947 to 1951 he was chief of the inspection and quarantine branch and a member of the Mexican-United States Committee for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. Prior to his appointment as Associate Administrator, he was serving as Deputy Administrator of ARS.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

The first appropriation for farmers' cooperative demonstration work was made by the Federal Government in 1903 when $27,316 was spent mainly to show farmers in Texas and Louisiana how they could grow cotton in spite of the boll weevil. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was in charge of this work.

The first farmer-conducted farm demonstration of improved varieties of commonly grown crops was on the farm of Walter C. Porter, near Terrell, Tex. On 70 acres of this farm Mr. Porter demonstrated crop diversification and improved culture according to Dr. Knapp's instructions, carrying out Dr. Knapp's idea that "learning by doing" was the best method of instructing.

To commemorate this first farmer-conducted farm demonstration under the direction of an employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in recognition of his many other achievements, the east arch of the Department Building in Washington, D.C., has been named in honor of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

Plentiful foods

USDA's October list:

Featured—Broiler-fryers, fresh apples, and cheese.

Other plentifuls—Frozen orange juice, cranberries, fresh pears, fresh grapes, potatoes, turkeys, and rice.

Lloyd H. Davis, a native of Dyersburg, Tenn., has been named Deputy Administrator to E. T. York, Jr., Administrator of the Federal Extension Service. He succeeded Gerald H. Huffman who has transferred to AID in the Department of State.

Dr. Maurice L. Peterson is the new director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of California. He succeeded Dr. Paul F. Sharp.

Sophie Fleming, secretary and member of the Department's "Yearbook Statistical Committee," who is responsible for editing the annual statistical yearbook—*Agricultural Statistics.*

My job

AN AGRICULTURAL attache, from his distant post cabled a plea for a new copy of *Agricultural Statistics.* "Cover's about worn off the old one, and I can't get along without it."

A senior Senator leaned forward to address a question to USDA representatives called to hearings before his committee: "When," he asked "is *Ag Statistics* coming out?"

A grassroots State statistician, in Washington to help get out a crop report checked into room 2416. "Just wanted to be sure *Ag Statistics* was coming along all right. We sure rely on that book."

The room he checked is the office of Sophie Fleming, in the "lock-up" wing of the Crop Reporting Board. A CRB staff member, Sophie is officially a member of and secretary of the "Yearbook Statistical Committee"—and responsible for editing *Agricultural Statistics.*

Richard K. Smith, director, agricultural estimates division, SRS, is committee chairman. Its 10 members represent all agencies of the Department. Other U.S. Departments contribute their information, too, so the "book" includes just about every figure available about agriculture. The 1962 book, which Sophie is currently editing, is one of the larger editions with some tables dating back almost a century.

Agricultural Statistics history dates back to 1839. By 1936, the statistics section of USDA's Yearbook had grown so large that Secretary Henry A. Wallace, waggishly characterized it as "the tail wagging the dog." Beginning in that year, *Agricultural Statistics* was published as a separate volume.

The change made the manual more useful to more people; over 10,000 persons obtained a copy of last year's book. GPO's Superintendent of Documents orders 5,000 copies for his "bookstore" and sells copies at $1.75. One year he sold out in 3 months.

Trying to anticipate the needs of users keeps Sophie, and the committee both active and interested. "Pulling all that information together each year, making sure it's accurate, keeps you on your toes," Sophie says. "It means working with the committee to design the most useful statistical series, and then working with the resourceful, helpful people—in Agriculture and other Government agencies—who can supply those figures. And it means working with the printing and publication specialists in the Office of Information, and through them with the typesetters and printers who produce thousands of copies of the information we believe people are going to want.

"Sure it's a rat race," Sophie says. "The days aren't long enough, and the pages aren't big enough. But, when the work is all done, and the book is out, it sure boosts your morale to be told by an ag attache, or a Senator, a busy State stat or any other user, just how valuable 'Ag Statistics' is to them."

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . The aerosol bomb was invented and perfected by Agricultural Research Service scientists for use against insects that attack man? Today, this device is used to package some 300 different items and is the basis for a billion dollar a year industry.

. . . Malaria was blamed on swamp gases (in Italian, malaria means "bad air") until Department scientists proved that insects could transmit diseases? Since that discovery, insect control has been used to reduce or eliminate many human diseases.

. . . Only about 1 percent of the domestic sorghum crop is used to make molasses? Agricultural Research scientists tell us that the other 99 percent is used for feed and forage and for many research-developed human foods and industrial products.

. . . Fifty-four million (nearly a third of our population) live in what could be called the rural United States? Of this number 15.6 million are farm people. Some of them operate the 1.5 million farms (40 percent of all farms) that produce 87 percent of the Nation's farm commodities. Others work the 2.2 million farms that produce only 13 percent of our crops and livestock. This latter group lacks the land, credit, skills, or other resources needed for efficient farms.

U and US in USDA

Barthly LeRoy Beach has succeeded Robert A. Van Order as New York State FHA Director. Mr. Beach is a dairy farmer from Schenevus who has had extensive experience in agriculture as a producer and wholesaler of dairy products.

Officers of the recently organized Ag-Info Group in Washington, D.C., are Lance Hooks, ASCS, chairman; Alfred E. Beaty, FS, vice chairman; Boyd T. Wolff, OI, vice chairman; and Sally I. Miller, MOS, secretary-treasurer.

Miss Josephine M. Cantania of the AMS fruit and vegetable division office at San Jose, Calif., recently received her second *Certificate of Merit* and cash award for outstanding service. A $100 check accompanied the recent award.

New crop—recreation

THE DAY may have passed when steep hillsides studded with rock outcroppings, or swampy stream borders, are classed as "wasteland." These "nuisance" areas are already being used by some farmers to harvest a new crop—recreation. Even cropland now producing "surpluses" may be converted to this new use.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman points out that "the Nation's private lands hold a major potential for wildlife conservation and production for hunting and fishing and for many other forms of recreation."

The Secretary adds, "The development of the farm pond program, conducted by the Department of Agriculture in the interest of better soil and water conservation, has introduced a new element in recreation fishing.

"It takes only a little vision to foresee many other ways to develop the recreational use of private lands—hunting, hiking, swimming, picnicking, camping, skiing, come immediately to mind.

"I am happy to report that the U.S. Department of Agriculture is prepared to begin a series of demonstration projects to show that new economic opportunities for the American farmer can be developed on land which produces crops that are in excess supply."

Three major approaches are suggested by the Secretary. The first is to seek profitable new uses for cropland by shifting it to the production of grass and family forests. The second is to encourage the development of recreational facilities in connection with the small watersheds program. And the third approach is to use recreation as a means of attracting outside investments and individual initiative in the development of rural areas now in need of new opportunities and sources of revenue.

The Secretary says, "We propose to direct the full energy of the Department in these pilot programs using such time-honored practices as cost sharing, technical assistance, and loans where regular credit is unavailable or cannot be obtained at reasonable rates."

Clarence R. Eskildsen has been appointed Associate Administrator of FAS. This position was held by Raymond A. Ioanes before he was named FAS Administrator. A native of Marshall County, Minn., Mr. Eskildsen holds a B.S. degree from Moorehead State College and a M.S. degree from the University of Minnesota.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman with the "Packet for the Bride" which he presented to Mrs. Robert Russell, a June bride of West Hyattsville, Md. The presentation was made on the National Broadcasting Company's morning news show—"Today."

Especially for the bride

"Something old—something new—something borrowed—and something blue" may not exactly describe the packet of material which the Department has prepared for brides and brides-to-be. But the packet is "chockfull" of material designed to help the new homemaker.

In the packet are Department publications on buying and preparing food, caring for fabrics and safeguarding the diet of the bride and her new husband. Included is a list of additional publications available to the homemaker.

Single copies of "Packet for the Bride" may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

FAO Council

Assignments have been made to a number of Department officials to present papers at the 39th Session of the FAO Council at Rome, Italy, October 15–26. Assignments have been made to Clarence M. Purves, Gerald E. Tichenor and Richard H. Roberts of FAS; Murray Thompson and Rulon Gibb of ASCS; R. Lyle Webster, Executive Secretary, World Food Congress; Kenneth Bachman, ERS; A. H. Maunder, FES; Robert K. Winters, FS; and Kenneth A. Haines, ARS.

Dr. Ordway Starnes is the new Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Employee Council

SINCE March 22, 1950, Department employees in Washington, D.C., and Beltsville have had an Employee Council to serve in an advisory capacity to the Director of Personnel concerning matters of employee interest and welfare. Elected to serve during the current fiscal year are the following members and alternates:

Office of the Secretary—Florence S. Clark and G. Robert Merrilees.
Library—Katherine M. Daley and Phyllis M. Frame.
AMS—Boris Robbins and John D. Evans.
ARS—Dr. Lewis P. McCann and Dr. William O. Caplinger.
FAS—Leslie C. Hurt and Mrs. Bernice M. Hornbeck.
FCS—David Volkin and Bert D. Miner.
FCIC—Albert H. Griffin and Pauline I. Graaf.
REA—Lewis F. Marsh and Joseph S. Zoller.
SCS—Theodore C. Green and Eugene F. May.
Office of Information—Mrs. Eleanor W. Clay and Sherman Briscoe.
CEA—Miss B. Frances Gardner and Mrs. Mary Lee Butler.
ASCS—James H. Fisher and Roy Garren.
FHA—William O. Pherson and Mrs. Lennie F. Devlin.
FS—Max W. Cluff and Eva V. Anderson.
OGC—B. D. Turner, Jr., and Miss Lenore H. Langford.
FES—Mrs. Alice C. Connery and Mrs. Eula Mae Johnson.
ERS—Mary Long and Jewelle Creasy.
SRS—William Kibler and Byron Bookhout.
CSESS—William E. Shaklee and Lloyd C. Halvorson.
Ex-officio—James T. Burnett.
Office of Personnel—Robert L. Hill and Christopher O. Henderson.

The 19 elected members serve for 2 years with approximately one-half the members being replaced each year.

September 26, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 20

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN
USDA
FOR OCTOBER 10, 1962

"Goldie" the young lady from New Mexico as she arrived at the National Airport in Washington, D.C., before she was taken to the National Zoological Park to "be given away in marriage" to Smokey Bear, the living symbol of U.S. Forest Service fire prevention campaign. In separate cages next to each other at the Zoo the couple are now going through a "get acquainted honeymoon." Both bride and groom are from New Mexico.

Smokey's marriage

THE "BLONDE bombshell" minced down the gangplank of the plane that had brought her to the Nation's Capital and "strutted her stuff" in front of an admiring audience which had to be fenced out. But a few minutes of this was more than the men in the green uniforms of the Department's Forest Service could take. She was put in a pickup truck and whisked away from the National Airport to the Washington Zoo, where Smokey Bear stalked impatiently waiting for his young bride.

Here, in appropriate ceremonies, "Goldie," the 18-month-old "blonde" black bear was given away in marriage to the town's most eligible bachelor. Doing the actual giving away was Ray Bell, State Forester of New Mexico, who had cared for the little lady in her flight across country in a New Mexico Land Office plane, and Harry Radcliffe, representing the Ghost Ranch Museum of Abiquiu, N. Mex., where Goldie had lived.

On hand to receive Goldie were Theodore Reed, Director of the National Zoological Park, and Leonard Carmichael, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Smokey's guardians were in prominence, too—Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service, and Ralph Wible, President of the Association of State Foresters. They were protecting his rights and interests. After all, Smokey is a wealthy bear with $4,000 saved from contributions of schoolchildren. Looking forward to a family, he has turned these savings over to the Zoo for a new home.

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962

HERE IS A brief summary of the new food and agriculture legislation. Two major features are: (1) A two-price wheat program, for 1964, designed to help manage wheat supplies, and (2) a new land use program, making land work for people, designed to give new opportunity to farms and small towns across America. The act has four parts:

Title I—provides new authority and tools for putting land to best use, for the national economy and for all Americans. Recreation facilities may be expanded on locally owned lands. Future water supplies may be developed. The Department may share costs with local public groups to develop small watersheds for public recreation. This may include water supply, electric service, swimming sites, access roads, trails, sanitation and boating sites. Many individual farmers will be eligible for help to change from growing surplus crops to producing forests, wildlife, recreation and other needed uses.

Title II—provides for increased foreign consumption of U.S. farm products. This would include more sales of farm goods overseas—for dollars—under credit arrangements with U.S. and foreign private trade. Payments may be scheduled according to the importing country's ability to pay. We will also be able to donate more food to nonprofit school lunch programs outside the U.S.

Title III—permits the Secretary of Agriculture to work with farmers to bring farm production in line with needs, to improve farm income, reduce surplus stocks and reduce the cost of farm programs.

The 1962 feed grain program will continue in 1963, with some changes. In 1963, participating wheat producers will receive a higher price for wheat used domestically and for some export wheat and a lower price for wheat used for feed and other purposes. They will also receive payments for diverting land from these crops. Both feed grain and wheat producers will receive price support loans and payments of 18 cents a bushel, in kind, if they participate.

Title IV—authorizes the Department to make loans to family size farmers and rural associations to change land use, including development of outdoor recreation.

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Credit Unions

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT Union Day is October 18th this year, which gives us reason to comment on USDA credit unions. There are four agriculture credit unions in the Washington area:

The Agricultural Employees Credit Union was established in 1934, has 4,300 members and assets of almost $2 million. The Rural Electrification Administration Credit Union was organized in 1936, has about 900 members and assets of $500,000. The Farm Credit Administration Employees Credit Union was organized in Kansas City, Mo., and moved to Washington with FCA about 20 years ago. It has 300 members and assets of about $150,000. NARC Credit Union in Beltsville has 2,300 members and $850,000 in assets.

Each of these credit unions is independent of the others. Each is completely owned and operated by its members. In simple terms, a credit union is formed by a group of people who save their money together and make low-cost provident loans to each other. Each credit union is chartered by the State or Federal Government (or the District of Columbia) as a nonprofit corporation. This means that any earnings realized by the credit union, after expenses are paid and necessary reserves set aside, are returned to the members in the form of dividends on their savings.

There are 21,000 credit unions in the United States, 4,500 in Canada, 3,000 more in more than 60 other countries. Total credit union membership now exceeds 16 million people.

Officers of the above mentioned credit unions would like to hear about other agricultural employees credit unions and exchange information with them. Write to: Agriculture Employees Credit Union, Room 1409, South Bldg., USDA, Washington 25, D.C.

Collecting old USDA Yearbooks?

Are you interested in copies of Yearbooks of the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued before 1936? Collectors, libraries, and other institutions interested in obtaining copies of Yearbooks published before this date may obtain copies upon request to Alfred Stefferud, Yearbooks Editor, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Dr. Guy D. Smith, SCS

Distinguished service

UNUSUAL industry, patience, scientific gifts and ability to command respect and receive wholehearted cooperation from soil scientists here and abroad earned for Dr. Guy D. Smith, director, soil survey investigations, SCS, the Department's *Distinguished Service Award.* The citation reads:

> For the development, through personal research and staff leadership, of a new comprehensive system of soil classification of great scientific and practical significance both internationally and in the United States.

Dr. Smith has been employed by the Department as a soil scientist since 1946, and has been director of soil survey investigations in SCS since 1953. He gained his early field experience in soil classification and soil research with the University of Illinois from 1930 to 1942.

In 1951 Dr. Smith was asked to take staff leadership in the development of a new system of soil classification. His work in this connection has stimulated soil research throughout the world. The resulting new system is by far the most comprehensive system of soil classification ever developed and gives an improved basis for making interpretations of soil behavior. Because of its great clarity and completeness, it is already being taught in several of the most advanced institutes of soil science.

Dr. Smith's work has taken him to many foreign countries to consult with soil scientists and to take advantage of the knowledge gained in their countries. He has helped other governments establish sound programs for soil classification in their own countries and has also participated in United Nations activities.

Born in Atlantic, Iowa, Dr. Smith received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Illinois and his M.A. degree from the University of Missouri.

He is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America and of the American Society of Agronomy. He was president of the Soil Science Society of America during 1958–59.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

Agricultural research has enriched the Nation and improved our standard of living only as the results of such research has been put to use. On the front line, reaching out to individual farmers with the results of this research have been the county agricultural agents.

The first county agricultural agents were employed in connection with the Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work in the Southern States. It was a "follow-through" on demonstration work of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

The first agent to work in one county was W. C. Stallings, appointed in Smith County, Tex., November 12, 1906. That year three counties in Texas and two parishes in Louisiana offered $750 to $1,000 to obtain the services of an agent.

These are some of the seeds which developed into today's effective county agricultural and home demonstration agents. The Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service of our Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture today stand behind the modern agent. The Smith-Lever Act established this service May 8, 1914.

As I see it

EVERY ONE of us, I am sure, can take pride and share a sense of accomplishment in the results of programs of the ASC Service.

Realized net income from farming has been raised by more than $1 billion in 1961, largely because of the price support and feed grain programs. It is continuing near this level in 1962.

Our programs, administered through farmer-elected committees, have dramatically reduced unneeded inventories of commodities in government storage. Total CCC inventory is down $1.5 billion from the fiscal year-end peak of June 30, 1960, the lowest since 1954. Total stocks of feed grains and wheat in the United States were 532 million bushels less on July 1, 1962 than a year earlier; savings in Government carrying charges on this quantity will amount to about $213 million per year.

In 1961, production of feed grains was reduced below consumption for the first time since 1952, and feed grain carryover into 1962–63 is expected to be 14 percent less than a year earlier. Production of winter wheat this year under the 1962 Stabilization program has been cut an estimated 24 percent below 1961.

We have tremendous farmer participation in our wheat and feed grain programs, nearly 2 million being signed up in 1962 despite the speed with which the programs had to be put into effect.

On 1,216,000 farms and ranches, conservation of soil, water, grass, woods, and wildlife has been advanced with the aid of Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing. ASCS has provided emergency and disaster assistance to many States harmed by drought, flood, hurricanes, and other acts of nature during the year.

We have helped create a better understanding by nonfarm people of the importance and amazing efficiency and productivity of American agriculture. ASC committees have helped establish public awareness that food is a bargain.

Our full-time employment in 1961—despite our heavy new responsibilities—went down 738 persons. Our county offices under the direction of our farmer-elected committeemen accomplished an 82 percent increase in workload between 1960 and 1962 with less than a 28 percent increase in manpower used. Our own efficiency as an agency will take giant steps forward through the tremendous speed, precision, and elimination of paper work being made possible by our new data processing center in Kansas City.

We are currently taking further steps to improve programs and increase administrative efficiency so we can do an even better job of conducting the public business.

HORACE GODFREY,
ASCS Administrator.

Chemical Society award

DR. SERGE Timasheff, of the ARS eastern utilization research and development division at Wyndmoor, Pa., has been selected to receive the 1963 Borden Award in the Chemistry of Milk. The award, consisting of $1,000 and a gold medal, will be presented by the American Chemical Society at its meeting in Los Angeles next April.

Dr. Timasheff is to receive this award for solving a riddle about one of the proteins of milk that has baffled researchers for 20 years.

He is the fifth scientist from the Wyndmoor laboratories to receive the Borden Award in the Chemistry of Milk. Others were Dr. T. L. McMeekin in 1951, Dr. S. R. Hoover in 1956, Dr. W. G. Gordon in 1958, and Dr. C. A. Zittle in 1959.

Dr. Timasheff's wife, Dr. Marina Timasheff, is also a scientist at the Wyndmoor laboratories.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman has been made an honorary member of the Alpha Zeta Fraternity.

United Nations Day

OCTOBER 24th is United Nations Day. President Kennedy has issued a proclamation calling for the support of the Organization. In this connection, it is interesting to note what may not be known to many USDA employees, namely, that a Specialized Agency of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, with headquarters in Rome, maintains its Regional Office for the United States, Canada and the English speaking areas in the Caribbean, in Wing 5 of the South Agriculture Building.

The North American Regional Office, as it is known, maintains very close relationships with the Department and has available valuable research sources as well as popular publications about the work of the United Nations. As a matter of fact, FAO, which came into being in 1945 after a preliminary conference called by the late President Roosevelt at Hot Springs, Va., in 1943, antidates the setting up of the United Nations organization itself.

Miss Lois Bacon, chief, special program branch, regional analysis division of Economic Research Service, recently received a Certificate of Commendation from the Central Intelligence Agency for an outstanding contribution to the National Intelligence Survey Program. Dr. Ray Cline (far right), Deputy Director for Intelligence, CIA, made the presentation, and Captain Kenneth Knowles (far left), Assistant Director for Basic Intelligence, CIA, read the citation. Standing next to Captain Knowles is Nathan Koffsky, ERS Administrator. On Miss Bacon's left, next to Dr. Cline is Dr. Wilhelm Anderson, director, regional analysis division, ERS.

The Home and Garden Bulletin No. 5 *"Food For The Family With Young Children"* has been revised and brought up-to-date. Copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Outlook conference

THE 40th ANNUAL National Agricultural Outlook Conference will open in Washington, D.C., Tuesday morning, November 13, with registration of delegates, economists and specialists from Land-Grant Colleges and Universities from all of the States and from many other organizations and institutions.

Nathan M. Koffsky, ERS Administrator, is to be chairman of the opening session beginning at 9:30 a.m. The Conference will be opened by Lloyd H. Davis, Deputy Administrator, FES. Secretary Orville L. Freeman will then address the session followed by "The Outlook for 1963" by James P. Cavin, deputy director, economic and statistical analysis division, ERS.

Other speakers scheduled for the 1st day of the Conference include: Rex F. Daly, chief, outlook and projections branch, ERS; W. Michael Blumenthal, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State; Raymond A. Ioanes, FAS Administrator; and Richard W. Reuter, Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Food for Peace Program.

Two panel discussions will feature leading economists and statisticians at the sessions Tuesday.

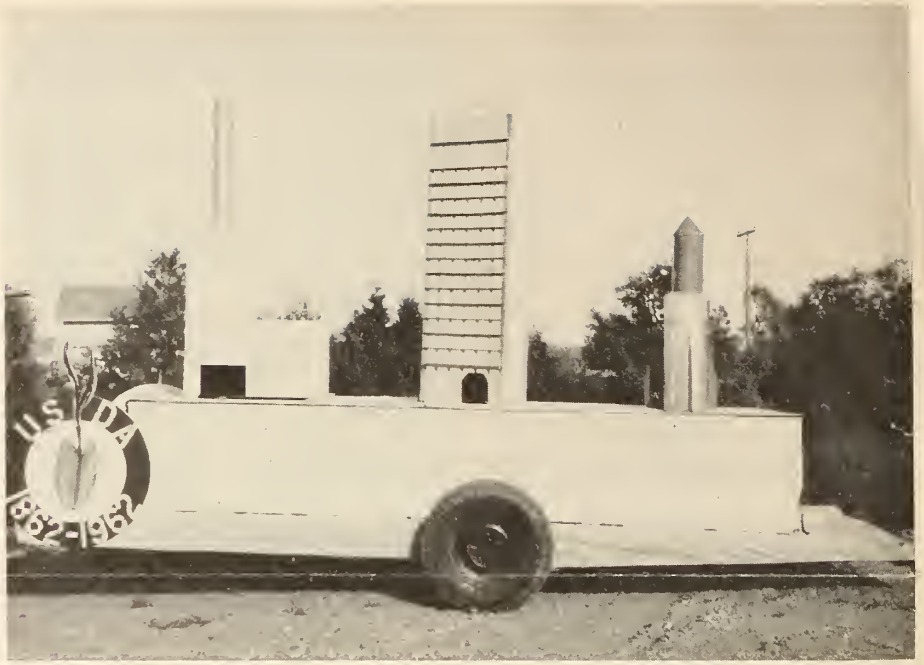
Speakers selected for the morning sessions on Wednesday, November 14, include: Calvin L. Beale, economic and statistical analysis division, ERS; Louis J. Ducoff, chief, farm population branch, ERS; and John H. Southern, chief, rural development branch, ERS. A panel discussion will follow with John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, as moderator.

Wednesday afternoon commodity sessions will be held on feed, livestock, and meat. Thursday and Friday commodity sessions will be held on dairy, poultry, vegetables, sugar, fats, oils, peanuts, potatoes, cotton, forest products, fruits and tree nuts, wheat, and tobacco.

Consumer outlook

FAMILY Living sessions of the Outlook Conference will begin at 2 p.m. Wednesday, November 14, with Faith Clark, director, consumer and food economics research division, ARS, as chairman. Afternoon speakers include: Robert J. Lampman, President's Council of Economic Advisors; Robert J. Lavell, economic and statistical analysis division, ERS; and Philip B. Dwoskin, marketing economics division, ERS.

Mr. Lampman will speak on "Consumer Protection."



This float, which was viewed by an estimated 27,000 people in several cities of northeast Montana, had as its theme "*Agricultural Abundance—Foundation of America's Progress.*" It represented a concrete block foundation upon which rested a space rocket, a modern office building and a factory. Employees of FHA, SCS, CES and ASCS, worked together with local civic-minded groups of Roosevelt County, Mont., in the preparation and showing of this float. It was in a number of parades and holiday displays and attracted considerable attention in local newspapers and radio comment.

Thursday morning the sessions on the outlook for consumer goods and services will continue with Stella L. Mitchell, FES, as chairman, and the following speakers: Laura Mae Webb, consumer and food economics research division, ARS; Genevieve Tayloe, clothings and housing research division, ARS; and Jean L. Pennock, consumer and food economics research division, ARS.

Following the speakers will be a panel discussion on "The Financial Problems and Assistance Available to Families Buying or Remodeling Their Homes." Esther L. Batchelder, director, clothing and housing research division, ARS, will serve as moderator of this panel.

"Women in the 1960's" will be the theme of the Thursday afternoon session with Hazel K. Stiebeling, Deputy Administrator, Nutrition and Consumer-Use Research, ARS, as chairman. Selected speakers include: Augusta Clawson, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; Rua Van Horn, Office of Education, HEW; Emma G. Holmes, consumer and food economics research division, ARS; and Gertrude L. Hoffman, Children's Bureau, HEW.

Eunice Heywood, FES, will be chairman of the Friday morning session with the following speakers: Robert J. Bond, Office of Marketing Services, Department of Commerce; Virginia Britton, consumer and food economics research division, ARS.

U and US in USDA

Edward P. Cliff, Chief, U.S. Forest Service, will be a featured speaker at the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters to be held at Atlanta, Ga., October 21–24.

M. B. Russell, director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, is the new president of the American Society of Agronomy.

George Irvine of Detroit, Mich., has been named administrator for the Upstate Michigan and Muskegon, Mich., milk orders. He will continue as market administrator of the southern Michigan milk order.

October 10, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 21

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR OCTOBER 24, 1962

Farm-City Week

NOVEMBER 16–22 has been designated National Farm-City Week by President Kennedy. He has requested labor groups, business and civic associations, industry groups, women's clubs, and all consumers, along with farm people, to join in this observance "as evidence of America's appreciation to all those, in the cities and on the farms, who provide us with food and fiber for better living."

". . . an individual American farmworker can now produce food and fiber for himself and 26 others, the greatest farm efficiency ever known to man . . .

". . . this agricultural efficiency and abundance is necessary not only to the well-being of all our own people and to the strength of our Nation, but also to the growth of freedom in the newly emerging nations who look to us for the shared fruits of our land and the technology of our agriculture . . .

". . . this abundant production and skill of the American farmer has enabled our cities to grow, without fear of hunger . . .

". . . the American farmer is ever more dependent on the city worker to supply the machines and power and other tools necessary for this efficient farm production."

Public meetings, exhibits, pageants, and press, radio, and television programs will feature the interdependence of farm families and city families.

Plentiful foods

USDA's November list:

Featured: Turkeys, cranberries and frozen orange juice.

Other plentifuls: Broiler-fryers, shortening, apples, grapes, pears, potatoes, and Maine sardines.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman (right) is shown as he received an old-fashioned kerosene lamp which formerly lit the living room of the five millionth rural consumer to receive electricity through REA loans. R. B. Moore (left), general manager of the Lea County Electric Cooperative, Inc., Lovington, N. Mex., presented the lamp to Secretary Freeman on August 28. Last July 2, Moore's cooperative connected the five millionth consumer to REA-financed electric lines when service was extended to the remote New Mexico cattle ranch of John McGuffin. A plate attached to the lamp states: "Retired July 2, 1962, by Lea County Electric Co-op, Inc., from John McGuffin, 5,000,000th to receive service by an REA-financed system."

For the Ladies

Popular publications for the farmer, suburbanite, homemaker, and consumer are offered in List No. 5, just published by the Office of Information, USDA. For the first time, emphasis is given to consumer publications (that's all of us).

The ladies might be especially interested in household equipment, nutrition and health, recipes, and clothing publications. The menfolk might want to browse through the sections on buildings and structures, electricity, fire prevention, and gardening.

As I see it

ONCE AGAIN agricultural and home economists from the 50 States and Puerto Rico will visit Washington, D.C., to attend the annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference—the 40th such conference to be sponsored by USDA. Dates are November 13–16.

USDA and State extension economists will be analyzing facts for use by farmers and others in making wise decisions for the most profitable and efficient operations. Delegates will discuss—in the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Auditorium and other meeting rooms—the economic situation and outlook for the world—the United States—and agriculture. They will hear comments on 1962 and 1963 exports of farm products. And, those attending the sessions will be able to appraise trends in rural population and employment—consumer goods—and services. In addition, a chartbook and copies of talks will be distributed.

The outlook program began as an annual conference in 1923. Today it is a year-round activity in both Washington and the States. The Washington office of the Economic Research Service publishes Situation reports on farm commodities—demand for farm products—food consumption—farm income, costs, finances, marketing, and real estate.

State Extension Service economists, Statistical Reporting Service crop reporters, the Departments of Labor and Commerce, and private agencies provide much of the data used by Economic Research Service analysts in compiling the Situation reports. The Situations are used—not only by farmers and industry—but by local farm groups and representatives of press, radio, and television to get information to analyze the farmer's current situation and future prospects. The chartbook, produced by ERS, FAS, ARS, and SRS, is used mainly by economists and extension workers.

—Nathan M. Koffsky,
ERS Administrator.

This is the century of the common man, and it is at the U.N., through governments big and small, strong and weak, politically mature and inexperienced, that the common aspirations of mankind find a voice and an expression. (U Thant)

Measured in hours of work the average American family's supply of food for a month costs 38 hours as compared to 60 in the 1947–49 period.

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When We Write

Here's a definition of *Federalese* in Webster's Unabridged Third Edition. This is a definition and an example, all in one.

> Prose that is marked by a needlessly involved and awkwardly pretentious sentence structure and use of a jargon of polysyllabic words and that is sometimes said to characterize the documents of federal bureaus in the U.S.

All of us write. Some of us don't write very well, though. Why is it that many people refer to our written materials as "federalese" or "bureaucratese" with just a hint of sarcasm in their voices? Perhaps it's because we are writing to please our boss, or trying to avoid the issue, or attempting to be technically perfect while losing sight of our real purposes—to tell a story or report the facts. Here are some rules to follows:

1. Use everyday language whenever possible. Technical terms have little place in most material. If you must use technical words or phrases, try to explain what they mean.
2. Be brief. Avoid long quotations and legal terms whenever possible. Try to write as if you were talking, face to face, with the reader. Be natural.
3. Criticize your own work. Put yourself in the reader's chair and ask yourself some questions. Will the material's format make him want to pick it up to read? Will he want to read on after the first sentence? Will he get the point quickly?

Our salaries are paid by taxpayers and we should keep the public informed as best we can.

Agriculture summarized

The Balance Sheet of Agriculture 1962, brings together the assets and liabilities of agriculture as though it were one large enterprise. Thus, developments in both farm and nonfarm sectors of the economy can be appraised.

The report deals mainly with financial changes in agriculture during 1961, but gives farm assets and debts at the beginning of 1962 and earlier years. Information on the general economic situation, farm income, farm assets (such as real estate, livestock, crop inventories, and household furnishings), and farm debts are included. Write to: Management Operations Staff, Information Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Ask for AIB 270.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

Many of the farm programs of the past quarter-century reach out to the individual farm. So it is natural and wise that policies should be based largely on the advice and recommendations of local farmer-committees.

Committees of farm producers were first used by the Secretary of Agriculture in agricultural adjustment programs of the early 1930's. Later legislation specifically provided for farmer-committees—and it provided general directives for the election or appointment of committee members.

These county and community committees, elected by their neighbors, are responsible for the local administration of the programs. They make local program decisions, and office staffs do the necessary detailed administrative work. The local offices are the farmers' contact for business concerning program participation.

Currently, programs administered by the farmer-committees include acreage allotments and marketing quotas, the Agricultural Conservation Program, price-support loans and purchase agreements, the sugar programs, the Conservation Reserve, the wool program, and feed grain and wheat stabilization programs, the livestock feed program, and special programs assigned by the Secretary of Agriculture or Congress.

Approximately 90,000 farmers serve annually throughout the country as county or community committeemen. They see that the farm programs are practical and appropriate and that they are administered effectively.

Like most people, we took a vacation to forget everything. And sure enough, when we got there and unpacked, we had.

The Farm Index

First issue of a new monthly USDA magazine, The Farm Index, will come off the presses in October. Published by Economic Research Service, the magazine will give a monthly rundown of economic indicators for the Nation and for agriculture in general.

Written in nontechnical style, each issue will contain research information and current economic and statistical analyses. The October issue, for example, will have 20 news stories about the economics of agriculture. Regular departments will cover agricultural outlook, the farm (efficiency, trends in technology, etc.), the market, the foreign market, the consumer, economic trends, and checklists and reviews of publications.

Centennial Film Festival

OUR USDA CENTENNIAL Committee reports that a Film Festival of Agriculture and TV Seminar are scheduled for November 7–9.

Agricultural motion pictures have ranked high among the methods used to communicate with farm people during these past decades of rapid technological advance. To honor this success the Department will present this country's first film festival devoted entirely to agriculture.

Judges are reviewing 104 entries competing in 12 categories. Each film will be reviewed by six judges before final selection. Also, America's Day will honor films and film producers from Canada and Latin America.

The Festival opens with an address by Secretary Freeman at 9:20 on November 7. On that morning, James Robertson, vice president for network affairs, National Educational Television and Radio Center, will speak on "The Future of Educational Television."

The next day, Herbert Moss, president of Gotham Recording Co. will speak on "Visual Support Materials for Television," and there will be a panel discussion on "Getting Public Service Materials Used on Television."

Participants will also be able to visit an Audiovisual Pictorial Equipment Show, and attend a social mixer.

On November 9, David Brinkley will discuss "Programing the Network News Show." In the afternoon, film festival awards will be presented and outstanding entries will be shown.

Left to right: Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson; Management Trainees: William C. Morgan, Morris A. Simms, Richard C. Bachman, Richard P. Wasiolek, and David C. Gottelmann; Frank H. Spencer, Deputy Administrator, ARS; and Paul K. Knierim, Director, Eastern Administrative Division

To get things done

Here are 10 steps for getting things done:

1. Organize yourself—Through mental discipline, organize yourself to work effectively and not flit from job to job.
2. Schedule in advance—Have a definite calendar for future jobs. Have a daily schedule.
3. Define each problem—Know what the job involves and what is to be done.
4. Make decisions—Communicate decisions to all employees concerned, particularly those responsible for *Action*.
5. Delegate jobs—Sort jobs into two categories: those you must do yourself and those that someone else can do.
6. Fit the man to the job—Once you have defined what the job involves, give it to the most qualified personnel. Most problems are human—not mechanical.
7. Be able to shift—Develop the ability to switch jobs without confusion.
8. Keep a fact book—This should have names, addresses, and telephone numbers.
9. Plan communications—Should include all of the people you work with. Don't depend on memory or spur-of-the-moment conversations. Be brief.
10. Be able to forget and relax—Don't be a workhorse 24 hours a day. Forget your work and relax when the working day is over. Then you'll be able to get back to work with a fresh mind, a fresh body, and get more accomplished.

ARS Trainees visit headquarters

Five management trainees are now receiving orientation and instruction at the ARS Eastern Administrative Division, Fort Washington, Pa. This group recently visited Washington to observe the Management Divisions and to confer with Department and ARS management officials. Their indoctrination included a visit with Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson.

Blood Insurance

Many employees believe blood donations are acts of charity alone, and that someone else should give. Few realize what a sound insurance investment blood donations are. You personally build up credit for every pint you invest, to be used in any way you choose. In the event of your need, or that of a loved one, your request gets first priority anywhere. If a quota is met where you work, everyone working there may obtain blood. Like any co-op, everyone benefits, but everyone who can should contribute.

Next time you are asked for a pint of blood and don't feel charitable, at least be selfish and invest. Put in your share to build your unit quota.

The coffee and doughnuts are added interest, not reportable for tax purposes. Start paying your premiums now.

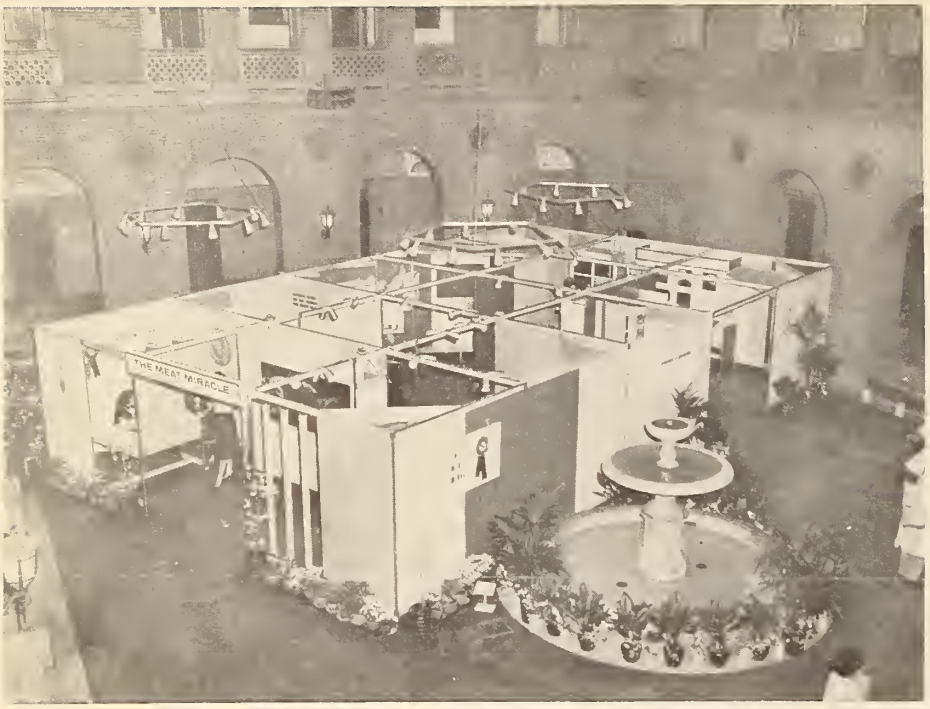
Do and Don't for Winter Living

Do get an annual health checkup.
Do get your car ready for winter driving.
Do plan regular exercise even if it is only setting-up exercises at home.
Do find interests to fill in your free time.
Do get regular rest.
Don't come to work sick and pass your germs around.
Don't eat any more than you can burn.
Don't get chilled or over-heated.
Don't get fatigued.
Don't lose annual leave unless absolutely necessary.
Don't swallow all advice, even this.

—Lee K. Buchanan, M.D.,
Chief, Health, Safety, and Welfare Division.

The six bars forming a hexagon around the Department seal represent the six objectives of USDA Clubs:

1. **Stimulate and increase knowledge of the work of the Department among employees.**
2. **Assist through personal contact in the interpretation to the public of the Department's service.**
3. **Provide a channel permitting the Department's many activities to be informally correlated for the best possible service to the public.**
4. **Stimulating training and education among employees.**
5. **Develop personal acquaintances among employees, in each area.**
6. **Promote employee welfare.**



"The Meat Miracle" exhibit, set up in the patio of the Administration Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Hit Show Now On Tour

AMONG THE SHOWS that have opened in Washington recently, one of the biggest hits is USDA's "The Meat Miracle" exhibit. The debut wasn't exactly an out-of-town opening, since the Centennial exhibit was created right here. Its design and construction were the work of David Granahan and his staff in Exhibits Service, cooperating closely with the exhibit's sponsoring agencies. Now on cross-country tour, "The Meat Miracle" has request bookings well into the fall of 1963.

Mrs. Orville Freeman graciously presided as hostess when the premiere took place in the Department's patio a few months back with a large audience on hand. Since then, the exhibit has been seen by thousands more in all sections of the Nation. Upcoming are showings in Texas, Pennsylvania, and Colorado, among others.

The largest exhibit on meat ever seen in this country, it covers about 1,000 square feet. Yet it is so arranged that, by walking only 65 feet, the viewer covers the equivalent of a thousand miles or more of the route taken by cattle, hogs, and sheep from ranch to the dinner table. Not that "The Meat Miracle" is only a walkthrough. It has buttons to press, three-dimensional displays with talk-o-phones, tape-recorded messages to listen to, and a film slide sequence to watch.

All of this is fun, of course, but it's highly informative as well. For instance, the housewife who can't tell a good steak from a soupbone can quickly learn to identify the choice cuts. She'll learn, too, that American factory workers can buy twice as much meat for an hour's work as Britishers, nine times more than Russians. The exhibit also graphically portrays the miracle of meat abundance, efficient production, research inspection, marketing; it shows where your meat dollar goes, and takes a look ahead. The exhibit is an outstanding example of how fruitful the results can be when several agencies effectively join forces.

Denver USDA Club

Recreation in our U.S. Forests was the theme of the "Opening Meeting" of the Denver USDA Club. At this meeting, which opened the 1962–63 season, Reginald C. Pragnell, chief, and John Dustrude, assistant chief, of the recreation planning section of the Forest Service in the area, narrated and showed slides on the various types of recreation and scenery to be seen on U.S. Forests in Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Shown were campgrounds, hunting, fishing, and skiing sites as well as the beautiful scenery of the forests of these States.

Drugs and Driving

Alcohol is not the only cause of "intoxication" or threat to highway safety from drivers "under the influence." Drugs may cause abnormal reactions regardless of whether the drug is self-administered or taken at the direction of a physician. Here's a checklist:

ANTIHISTAMINES: Certain types, used against colds and allergies, have unpredictable side effects, including inattention, sudden drowsiness, and dizzy spells.

PAIN RELIEVERS AND SEDATIVES: Can affect reaction time and sensory functions. Some give an excessive feeling of well-being. Others cause sleepiness and dim vision; interfere with concentration and reflexes.

TRANQUILIZERS: Often have surprising effects. Some people become giddy; others get drowsy, or feel faint. Use with extreme caution.

NERVE STIMULANTS: Might give more alertness and efficiency temporarily, but when effect of the first tablet wears off user should stop driving. That's because the brief period of stimulation (about 2 hours) is followed by greater tiredness, and additional pills could cause a zombielike trance.

MOTION-SICKNESS DRUGS: Can be very dangerous if driving. Slow reaction time and affect alertness. Better be motion sick than sorry.

WONDER DRUGS: New drugs that fight infection can produce side effects like nausea, temporary deafness, and even a loss of balance. These effects can appear swiftly.

"SYNERGISM" is the scientific term for the reaction effect of combining drugs and/or alcohol and drugs.

The combined results may be disastrous.

Motorists should ask their doctor, dentist, or pharmacist about the effect of any medication and, when taking any unfamiliar medicine, should be extremely alert for unusual reactions.

—Henry F. Shepherd,
Department Safety Officer.

October 24, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 22

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN
USDA
FOR NOVEMBER 7, 1962

Secretary Orville L. Freeman as keynote speaker at each of the recently held "Land and People" conferences addressed some 10,000 rural and urban leaders. He held that new uses can be found for land not needed for the production of crops and that new opportunities are opening the way to a better life in our rural communities. "Instead of using poverty to drive people off farms, we seek to end rural poverty by building new resources in the country," he said.

Over the top

WITH 11 CAMPAIGN days yet to go, U.S. Department of Agriculture employees in the Washington, D.C. area on Oct. 19 exceeded their United Givers Fund quota of $177,500.

By Oct. 26, contributions and pledges by Department employees had reached $185,800 or 104.7 percent of the quota. On this date participation was 96.7 percent with 22 of the 28 agencies already exceeding their quotas.

In 1961, Department employees went 9.5 percent over their $173,400 quota.

Previously, Campaign Director Clare Hendee, Forest Service's Assistant Chief, had predicted that the 100 percent goal would be reached by Oct. 20.

The total UGF goal for the National Capital area this year is 8,042,000, of which $3,882,000 is in the Government unit's quota.

New FHA Director in Illinois

Eldon B. Colegrove of Champaign, Ill., has been appointed state director for Illinois, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman announced. He succeeds George H. Reuss who has transferred to Tucson, Ariz., where he will serve as state director-at-large. New state FHA director is career civil service employee with over 24 years of Government service. Since 1948 he has been chief, program operations for FHA in Illinois.

Digest of land inventory

"Agricultural Land Resources—capabilities—uses—conservation needs" is a 30-page graphic digest of the results of the national inventory of soil and water conservation needs.

Rural America's future

A NEW VITALITY is spreading through the rural communities and farming areas of America. As local leaders catch the vision of opportunities available through new uses of resources at hand, the rural economy is being strengthened and rural living enriched.

This was brought out in the series of five Land and People Conferences held at St. Louis, Mo.; Portland, Oreg.; Denver, Colo.; New Orleans, La.; and Philadelphia, Pa. In attendance at these conferences were some 10,000 community leaders from all of the 50 States.

These leaders came from citizen organizations, chambers of commerce, business and industry, labor unions and youth groups, producer and consumer cooperatives, schools and colleges, county and municipal government agencies of State government for all States and from many other walks of life.

At these conferences not only were reports made of projects already underway or planned but possibilities for future rural development were discussed.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman, who was the keynote speaker at each of the five conferences, said that two thoughts emerged as dominant:

"First, we can build a firm foundation for permanent prosperity in rural America by pooling the resources of local communities with those of local, State and the Federal Government.

"Second, what must be done in rural America can only be done through local leadership and local initiative."

Speakers at the conferences including the Secretary of Agriculture challenged the proposal that the problem of rural poverty be met by mass migration from the rural areas to the industrial urban centers.

"Instead of deliberately using poverty to drive people off the farms, we seek to end rural poverty by building new resources in the country," said Secretary Freeman.

"Instead of the Committee for Economic Development program to idle our land resources because they now produce more food than we can use, we seek to redirect those resources to meet critical and growing scarcities that exist in our society."

And he added, "It is utterly inconceivable to me to think that in the American society there is a lack of resources, a lack of ingenuity, or a shortage of determination to revitalize rural America."

Get the Safety habit.

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Motion Picture Service

LAST YEAR, an estimated 300 million viewers saw films produced by the Motion Picture Service of the Department of Agriculture. Since its creation 50 years ago, MPS has produced some 2,500 films ranging in length from 1 to 40 minutes. Today, in its Washington studio at the Department, 40 films and TV shorts are in production—crews have worked on 102 locations since January.

Our films teach, train, inform, advise, report, record and inspire; films such as "The Forest," "Back the Attack on Brucellosis," and "Water for Farm and City," play a vital part in communicating programs carried out by the more than 20 agencies of the Department. Some films have the entire American public for an audience, others are directed at special groups.

Camera rehearsal on the set of "The Safe Use of Pesticides," an ARS–FDA film scheduled for release in 1963. Left to right—Robert Keifer, director; Homer Boor, producer; Dick Lawrence, cameraman; and Orlando Mingerelli, cameraman.

An 8x12 foot attic room first quartered what is now a thriving motion picture operation. There was a staff of two, one handmade camera, and the most antique developing and printing equipment. Why was this group, later to prove such an asset to the Department, so slyly hidden away? Because James "Tama Jim" Wilson, then Secretary of Agriculture, had his own ideas about movies . . . he called them "a work of the devil."

The two staff members, W. S. Clime and George R. Georgens, and the men who backed them up from the very beginning, O. H. Benson, one of the pioneers of the 4–H Club movement and Andrew Boettcher, Chief of the Department's Section of Illustrations, were forerunners of what is today an expert staff of writers, directors, producers, cameramen, editors, soundmen, animators, laboratory technicians and a film librarian.

The motion picture laboratory set up by Clime, Georgens and Boettcher—the first Government film lab in the United States—was ultimately successful for one reason. These men had an idea and they were right; right that the motion picture would be an important educational tool.

But it took some fancy footwork to change their lab from a bootleg to a legitimate operation. It happened this way:

Secretary Wilson was to address a visiting group of Corn Club boys. Arrangements were made to film the event with the camera placed so that the Secretary wouldn't notice. After the film was developed and printed, a projector and screen were secretly set up in the Main Building. The Secretary was lured to the screen and saw a motion picture of himself addressing the boys. He was amazed and delighted. From that moment on, the motion picture lab could admit it existed.

In March 1913, David Houston took over as Secretary. Six months later he set up a committee to determine whether the Department should enter the educational motion picture field in earnest. The answer was, yes!

The operation was immediately moved from its cramped quarters to ample ones in the then new Bieber Building. The latest equipment was bought and during the next year more than a dozen films were released. By 1917 movies had become a fixture in departmental work.

1918 was a big year for the service . . . "The Charge of the Tick Brigade" was released. It was not only the first agricultural animated cartoon, but the first of many Department films that continually play an important role in campaigns to eradicate disease in plants and animals. This one-reel cartoon was the spearhead of a long and arduous campaign that finally resulted in the elimination of the cattle fever tick from practically the entire United States.

By 1935 the motion picture laboratory had become the Motion Picture service, the most complete motion picture operation in Government.

Six years later, immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, MPS joined the war effort and its laboratory and technical staff were taken over by the Office of Strategic Service for the production of classified films.

After the war, MPS went back to making agricultural films that have won many awards in Europe and the United States.

Today, the Department has over 420 films available for distribution. Among them is "The River," a film classic, and 43 films that have each been seen by more than 2 million people in the last 12 months.

1,000 Farm Paper Letters

On October 1, 1962, the 1,000th edition of the USDA Farm Paper Letter was mailed to its more than 650 subscribers throughout the United States. This Letter is a 4-page weekly news service which gives a capsule report on the more important activities of the Department each week. It is intended for editors of farm and trade magazines, and farm editors of daily newspapers. The circulation of the publications for whom these editors write, adds up to more than 35 million.

This service was started in 1942 to meet the demand of out-of-town farm editors for current information about wartime supplies of farm labor, supplies, equipment and price controls. But, if you stop to figure the number of weeks from February 1942 to the present time, account for the fact that the Letter was issued fortnightly for a while in the early 1950s. The first editor was the late DeWitt C. Wing. He was followed by E. R. McIntyre, whom at that time, was also editor of *USDA*. Stanley Gaines has been editor since 1953.

When you have a choice to make and don't make it, that in itself is a choice.

Telling Agriculture's Story

YOU'VE MET PEOPLE who ask you where you work, and when you tell them "Department of Agriculture" they murmur vaguely, "Oh, I don't know much about farming."

We think people should know more than that about the big job USDA does, and more in general about agriculture's contributions to society.

Federal Extension Service is doing something about telling agriculture's story to the public, in a baker's dozen of colorful, easy-to-read leaflets giving the facts.

FES is printing about 110,000 of each one. The State Extension Services pay for them. County agents all over the country are mailing them to "opinion leaders"—newspaper editors, radio and TV station managers, businessmen, women's club officers, etc.

Comments have been enthusiastic. Many newspapers have picked up interesting facts from these leaflets to write their own stories.

Here are some of the leaflet subjects in brief. . . .

Food is a Good Buy—Shows that the real cost of food today is actually less than ever before. It takes fewer hours of work to earn the money to buy it.

Why Food is Plentiful—Here's the story of farming efficiency, through agricultural research, education, and the ingenuity of American farmers.

Your Food is Good Food—Shows why we can buy food anywhere, confident that it is safe, clean, and wholesome.

Convenience Foods for Better Living—Shows how ready-to-serve foods can save homemaker's time, and often, money.

Agriculture Helps America Grow—Today only about 1 in 12 American workers is needed on the farm, freeing others to produce other goods and services for our rising standard of living.

Products for a Purpose—Agricultural scientists are creating farm products to fit special purposes, to give consumers the many new items they want for modern living.

Better Eating for Better Health—Americans are healthier, living longer, growing sturdier and taller, partly because of the improved, more nutritious foods agriculture supplies.

Agriculture—A Big Customer—Our whole economy prospers when farm families spend $42 billion a year. Millions of city businesses and city jobs depend on the farmer's steady buying power.

Some of the FES leaflets telling Agriculture's story.

Farming is Big Business Today—Farming means a big investment, big production, big risks—but we all get big benefits such as low food prices, more employment, food for the future.

On the way, but not yet off the press, are titles such as: *Research Helps Farmers Feed Factories* (story of the farmer's importance in supplying industry); *What Your Tax Dollar Buys in Agriculture* (how all citizens—not only farmers—benefit); *The Nation's Stake in Agriculture;* and *The World's Stake in American Agriculture.*

These leaflets are helping more people understand the good job the American farmer is doing, and how much we're doing, as USDA employees, to help all taxpayers.

—Jean Brand,
Federal Extension Service.

LMNOP is QR

"Latest Management Notes, Office of Personnel" is the title of a new weekly report to Agency Personnel Officers which resulted from an employee suggestion to improve communications by William B. Hazel, OP, and Judd M. Hudson, FHA (formerly of OP). Six hundred copies of this report are distributed to employees in personnel work and the reaction has been most favorable. One comment from a field office—"LMNOP is QR (Quite Right)." Director of Personnel Carl B. Barnes presented Mr. Hazel and Mr. Hudson with an award of $25 each for their suggestion.

Use it or lose it

Employees who have the maximum accumulation of annual leave, must use their accrual for the year by January 5, 1963, or lose it.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

The position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture was established in 1889 by the act which raised the Department to the status of an executive Department. Two additional Assistant Secretaries were authorized August 10, 1917. They assisted the Secretary in carrying out emergency activities during World War I. After the World War I period, the Department had only one position of Assistant Secretary until 1953. Then, Reorganization Plan No. II authorized the establishment of three additional Assistant Secretaries, with one designated Administrative Assistant Secretary.

Edwin Willits, president of the Michigan College of Agriculture, was the first man appointed to the position of Assistant Secretary. He served from 1889 to 1893.

The sixth man to hold the position of Assistant Secretary (1914–18), Carl S. Vrooman, is the oldest living Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Vrooman received $5,000 a year as Assistant Secretary. He served as a member of an agricultural war mission to Europe and continued to serve on this mission after he resigned from the Department. Mr. Vrooman was 90 on October 25, but the years have not dulled his interest in agriculture, economics, or religion. He continues to supervise the operation of his farms, to study current social and economic developments and to write on economics, agriculture, and Moral Rearmament. He still lives in Bloomington, Ill.

We cannot give our kind of democracy to any new nation as a gift, but we can teach illiterates to read and write their own language and this helps, by that much, to create a society in which democratic government is possible.

44 Years Ago

EXCERPTS FROM NOTEBOOK maintained by R. V. Bailey, Sr., while with USDA as Business Manager, Bureau of Markets.

Oct. 2, 1918 Public schools closed today for an indefinite period on account of Spanish influenza.

Oct. 3, 1918 Beginning today, the working hours of the various Government departments are "staggered." This is to reduce congestion on street cars and consequent increase of chance of contagion of Spanish influenza. For the same reason, the downtown stores are not open until 10:00 a.m. The Department of Agriculture opens at 8:30 a.m. and closes at 4:00 p.m.

Oct. 7, 1918 Spanish influenza still increasing. Theaters and motion picture shows closed until further orders. Notice in paper said supply of printed forms for death certificates running short.

Oct. 11, 1918 74 persons died in Washington yesterday, and there were 1,594 new cases of Spanish influenza.

Oct. 19, 1918 95 deaths from Spanish influenza yesterday in Washington. Street cars compelled to keep windows open. Lots of people on streets wearing cloth masks over nose and mouth to prevent inhaling germs. Doctors working 18 and 20 hours a day. Drug stores out of remedial medicines. Big special shipments of coffins; soldiers detailed as grave diggers.

Oct. 26, 1918 . . . (Street car) fares hereafter 5¢ straight instead of 6 for a quarter.

Nov. 7, 1918 Shortly after noon, the Bureau telegraph room got a flash that Germany had signed the armistice . . . two or three minutes afterwards, the Department telegraph room called me up and told me the same thing . . . shortly thereafter . . . sirens began blowing . . . signal . . . when Germany signed . . . an extra "Times" came out, announcing that Germany had signed the armistice . . . whistles . . . bells . . . all over town . . . streets were jammed . . . pedestrians waving flags, blowing horns and whistles, cheering, etc. Just before going home, I learned from the "Star" office that it was all a mistake and that the State Department had had no word on the subject whatever.

The Spanish influenza has been reduced to a minimum here in Washington, only 4 or 5 deaths a day.

Nov. 9, 1918 . . . the Kaiser has abdicated.

Dr. Herbert J. Dutton (standing) of USDA's Northern laboratory shares satisfaction with Dr. F. R. Senti, director of the Peoria, Illinois laboratory. At a meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, October 2, in Toronto, Ontario, Dr. Dutton received the plaque, which is inscribed to him for "outstanding contribution to the 1961 literature of the science of fatty oils." He accepted the award on behalf of co-workers in the research he leads. The Northern laboratory is one of four Agricultural Research Service divisions that conduct research to find new uses for farm products.

Nov. 11, 1918 . . . Germany has signed the armistice . . . President Wilson issued orders that all Government offices be closed for the day . . . Celebration of Nov. 7 repeated.

R. V. Bailey, Sr. took a civil service examination as stenographer and typist, and was appointed as Clerk, $600 per annum, on December 27, 1901. He was Chief Clerk in a new subdivision of Bureau of Plant Industry, with but one subordinate. He remained as Chief Clerk as the office went through various organizational changes, until he became Business Manager of Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On October 31, 1922, he had 277 in his division, the Branch of Operations. On that same date, BAE had 123 branch offices in 76 cities, and approximately 3,300 miles of leased telegraph wire. Mr. Bailey retired because of ill health on September 1, 1923, and died on October 29, 1923.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . Wildlife is a farm crop? Soil Conservation Service provides help to farmers and ranchers for the production of fish and wildlife. Soil and water conservation helps wildlife. More than 8.5 million acres of trees have been planted; more than 4.4 million acres have had wildlife practices applied; more than 41 million acres of pasture and range land have been seeded; and more than a million ponds have been built. Other practices that benefit wildlife are strip-cropping, stubble mulching, grassed waterways and crop rotations.

. . . New legislation authorizes loans and grants for moderate cost rental housing for elderly people in rural areas? These programs will be administered by USDA's Farmers Home Administration. Rural housing loans are now made by this agency to farmers and other rural families who need improved housing and cannot qualify for credit from other sources.

. . . In increasing efficiency, the American farmer has surpassed the industrial worker? Between 1950 and 1960, the output of the average farm worker increased 6.5 percent a year—three times as fast as the productivity of the man in the factory. One farmer today produces enough food and fiber to meet the needs of 27 people—an unbelievable contrast to the developing areas of the world where the farmer and his family often must work the land in order to supply only themselves.

. . . Two out of every five Americans today live in rural areas? Almost 16 million live on farms. Thirty-eight million others, who are not farmers, live close to the land in strictly rural areas. In towns and cities of less than 25,000 population there are 22 million more people who, because they draw their economic life-blood from the countryside, are also a part of rural America.

. . . Over 65 tons of tree seed were used last year in the National Forest reforestation program?

November 7, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 23

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR NOVEMBER 21, 1962

This 6-year-old girl is about to eat a "Type A" lunch under the National School Lunch Program. Under it, a broad variety of foods is available, allowing for menu changes daily. This lunch—consisting of a protein-rich item, a fruit, a vegetable, salad, milk, bread and butter—supplies at least one-third of her daily nutritional needs. The program is a cooperative Federal-State-local venture, with State and local financing—including children's payments—of nearly 80 percent of the total cost. The other 20 percent is from Federally donated foods and cash.

Market news reporter cited

Paul R. Dickson, cotton market news reporter with the Dallas, Tex., regional office of AMS, recently received a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award for sustained superior performance. The award was for his services as supervisor of the Little Rock, Ark., cotton classing office and covered the period from April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1962.

By offering valuable suggestions that were adopted on a regional basis, Mr. Dickson is credited with far exceeding minimum job requirements of determining the grade and staple of cotton samples with a high degree of accuracy.

Meat inspection appointments

Dr. Ralph D. Barner, formerly professor of infectious animal diseases and meat hygiene at Michigan State University, and Dr. Henry W. Harper, supervisory veterinary meat inspector at Omaha, Nebr., have been added to the Washington staff of the meat inspection division of ARS.

Dr. Barner was appointed assistant to Dr. Paul J. Brandly, chief staff officer for biological sciences at the meat inspection division's Beltsville laboratory. Dr. Harper is working with the planning and appraisal staff.

School Lunch Program

MARIE pushed her tray along the rail in the school cafeteria. Soon it was filled with a delicious and nutritious meal which had been planned and balanced to give her the building blocks for a strong, healthy body. Marie was not only getting a balanced lunch but she also was learning good food habits as well.

Marie is but one of some 15 million youngsters in 65,000 schools who are getting a nutritious lunch under the National School Lunch Program. In participating schools, these lunches are provided on a nonprofit basis.

The children's payment for meals cover about 60 percent of the cost, but where youngsters are unable to pay the full price, the lunches are served at a reduced cost or in some instances free. States pay about 20 percent of the cost of the program and the Federal Government the other 20 percent.

The Federal Government's contribution is in donated foods supplemented by cash. While this program helps to move some surplus farm commodities into use, its primary purpose is the health of the children attending our schools.

Supplying, as they do, one-third to one-half of the child's nutritional needs, the lunches help to keep the children more alert and responsive to classroom activities, say teachers across the Nation.

The program is in operation in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa. School lunches were organized in the thirties, but in 1946 the National School Lunch Act accelerated the adoption of this program generally.

Another food assistance program in the schools is the Special Milk Program through which the Federal Government encourages school-age children to drink more milk by paying part of the cost. Under this program last year, 2.6 billion half-pints of milk were served to children in over 87,000 schools, child-care centers, summer camps, orphanages and similar institutions. Added to the 2.4 billion half pints served with meals under the National School Lunch Program, consumption under these programs by children totaled 5 billion half-pints.

U.S. Grade Standards have been developed by the Department for some 150 different processed fruit and vegetable products.

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Key positions filled in ARS

LIKE A chain reaction, key personnel changes have been made in the Department's research programs of ARS. Dr. Herman A. Rodenhiser has been named Deputy Administrator to succeed Dr. Theodore C. Byerly, who recently became Administrator of Cooperative State Experiment Station Service.

In turn, Dr. Herbert L. Haller, formerly assistant to the ARS Administrator, has succeeded Dr. Rodenhiser; and Dr. Edwin R. Goode, Jr., formerly assistant director of the ARS animal disease and parasite research division has succeeded Dr. Haller.

Dr. Rodenhiser, a native of Allston, Mass., received his B.S. degree from the University of New Hampshire and his M.S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Michigan. He began his career in the Department in the office of cereal investigations in St. Paul, Minn.

Prior to his present assignment, he was Assistant Administrator for farm research in ARS and before that was in charge of research on cereal and crops diseases.

Dr. Haller is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a graduate of the University of Cincinnati. He received his Ph. D. from Columbia University. He came to the Department in 1919 following service in World War I.

Dr. Goode was born in Birmingham, Ala., and he received his D.V.M. degree from Auburn University. He joined the Department in 1947 to work on the foot-and-mouth disease eradication campaign in Mexico. Two years later he came to Beltsville to do research on brucellosis. He was made assistant director of the animal disease and parasite research division in 1956.

Rural manpower training

The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 contains provisions which will enable adults and youth in rural areas to secure training to better adapt themselves to changing occupational needs in both urban and rural jobs. Workers in farm families who earn less than $1,200 net income per year are considered unemployed under the act, and thus are eligible for priority referral for training.

The farmer's share of our food dollar in 1961 was 38 cents. It was 40 cents in 1940 and 53 cents in the war years 1945.

It takes a "blue ribbon" boy to raise and groom a "blue ribbon" calf for the show ring. Such a boy is typical of the calibre of boys and girls selected for the 4–H Club Congress to be held in Chicago, Nov. 25–30.

Federal salary reform

UPON SIGNING the Federal Salary Reform Act, President Kennedy called on Federal employees to produce more and their agencies to make better use of manpower. If his manpower utilization program is firmly carried out, "tens of thousands of Federal jobs . . . either could be eliminated or would not have to be added to present numbers," the President said.

Calling the pay reform measure "the most comprehensive and significant salary revision in nearly 40 years," the President said it should help to reduce turnover, attract more capable people into Federal service, improve employee morale, and thereby make an important contribution to increased productivity.

Civil Service Commissioner Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., emphasized that the new law "is not just another pay raise, but rather a reform measure, long overdue, which will have immediate and long lasting impact on Government administration and programs."

As a first step in achieving comparability between Federal and private-enterprise salaries, the new law provides for an increase of about 10 percent for Department of Agriculture employees. The adjustment is provided in two steps. The first was effective in October this year and the second on Jan. 1, 1964.

The reform measure is based on 2 principles—comparability of Federal salaries with those of private enterprise for the same level of work, and internal alignment of salaries to provide equal pay for equal work and pay distinctions in keeping with distinctions in job responsibility and performance.

4–H Club Congress

"IT'S THE GREATEST! It's the most!" is how nearly 1400 4–H boys and girls feel about the week they spend each fall at National 4–H Club Congress in Chicago. This year's delegates—and many of their professional leaders—will arrive on or before Nov. 25 and leave Nov. 30. Their days in between will be filled with unforgettable entertainment, education and inspiration.

In addition, the award-winning youth will have a chance to get acquainted with other top-ranking young people from other States and regions, and share useful experiences and ideas about Club work. The event is sponsored by the National 4–H Service Committee, Chicago—one of two non-Government partners helping the Cooperative Extension Service conduct club work across the country. The other partner on the 3-way team is the National 4–H Club foundation, Washington, D.C. This year's Congress theme will be "Citizenship in Action."

And what are the delegates like? The 30 lucky Kentucky youth heading soon for the "Windy City" have completed a total of around 900 "learn-by-doing" projects—besides chalking up records in leadership, citizenship, and community activities. Charles Pyne, Jr., of Littleton, Colo., has excelled in electrical work. He's so good he now wires houses, does radio and television repairs, and operates his own "ham" radio on an FCC license.

Judy McClure of Richmond, Kans., is her State's clothing winner. She has made clothing for herself, her family, and other persons, and has served as a junior 4–H clothing leader. William Patrick of Shawboro, N.C., has completed 28 4–H projects with emphasis on grain marketing. "Bill" made a study tour of a soybean processing plant and worked part-time at a grain elevator where he learned many grain marketing procedures. Arizona this year has a unique brother-sister pair—the Roneys. Ronald is his State's dairy winner and Sharon is State home improvement winner.

Despite the competition and award angles of Club Congress, the 4–H'ers' exceptional achievement in their scores of projects are secondary to their own personal growth and development. Blue ribbon pigs and pies rate far below blue ribbon boys and girls who produce them—and who will soon be enjoying the "time of their lives" at 4–H Congress!

My job

AS A KID, did you ever take a kaleidoscope—then peer in wonder as the colors danced through their geometric patterns? Or after a rain watched the colors of the rainbow? Or buy a hat to match a dress? Or pick the right paint for a do-it-yourself job?

If you have, then you are aware of the fascinating world of color in which Dorothy Nickerson lives and works. Here's how she describes it:

"My job is that of a color technologist, and I work in the cotton division of AMS—in the 'Cotton Annex' in Washington, D.C.

"If a 'color technologist' strikes you as a strange job for a Department employee, think about it for a moment. You see, every farmer watches his crops—fruits, vegetables, grains, or whatever—and decides when to harvest often on a basis of color. A consumer makes her selections at the food store largely on the basis of the appeal of their color. And color is an important factor in most of the standards established by the Department as measures of quality of farm products.

"Important as color is, then, how can you measure it? Words won't do, because any adjective used to describe a color may mean one thing to one person and something entirely different to another.

"But color can be measured through the optical sciences. You can state the size of an object by measuring its length, breadth and depth. Just as precisely, you can state its color by measurement of its hue, brightness and saturation.

"In my job, I study and apply this science of color to its practical application in establishing the standards for grades of cotton—and developing ways in which we can do an even better job in carrying out our responsibilities in helping farmers market their cotton."

Miss Nickerson is the author of more than 100 publications in the field, published both by the Department, and by technical and scientific journals here and abroad.

Her work has won many honors both from government and industry. In 1951, she received the Department's *Superior Service Award;* and, in 1957, the Gold Certificate of the American Horticultural Council. More recently, she received the Godlove Award of the Inter-Society Color Council for "outstanding contributions to the knowledge of color in science, art and industry."

Miss Dorothy Nickerson, head, standardization section, standards and testing branch, cotton division, AMS, meets at the Universal Cotton Standards Conference with a longtime conferee, L. Chausserie-LaPree of LeHavre, France.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

In his report to President Wilson as a part of the 1916 Yearbook of The Department of Agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston makes this interesting statement regarding the market news service of the Department.

"The value to producers of fruits and vegetables of the experimental market news service inaugurated in 1915 resulted in insistent demands for the extension of the work. During the past year telegraphic reports have been received from 33 important metropolitan markets and from officials of all railroads serving producing territory. The information thus secured has been furnished to growers, shippers, and distributors through 35 temporary offices in producing territories and 11 permanent offices in large cities. Statements from growers and shippers of tomatoes, strawberries, peaches, cantaloupes, watermelons, onions, grapes, apples and potatoes indicate that the actual monetary saving due to wider knowledge of market conditions has exceeded the cost of the service many fold."

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . The U.S. Department of Agriculture makes available an impartial, official inspection service for processed fruits and vegetables—canned, frozen, dried, and dehydrated? This service also covers other processed foods, such as jams, jellies, peanut butter and coffee. This service is voluntary—offered on a fee-for-service basis, through the fruit and vegetable division of AMS.

. . . The value of farm assets rose to $207.3 billion Jan. 1, 1962—an increase of $7.3 billion from a year earlier? The increase resulted chiefly from rising prices for farm real estate. Farm debts also increased, though less than assets. The equities of farm operators and other owners of farm assets reached $179.6 billion on Jan. 1, 1962—up $5.1 billion from Jan. 1, 1961. Gross farm income of about $40 billion was nearly $2 billion higher in 1961 than in 1960. Although expenses rose, the realized net income of farm operators increased by more than $1 billion, or close to 10 percent.

. . . Farm population dropped by one-third—from 23.1 million to 15.6 million from 1950 to 1960? On the average, at least a million people left the farm every year through the 1950's.

. . . Even with many fewer people to divide farm earnings, per capita personal income of the farm population was $1,373 last year, or only 59 percent of the $2,345 for the nonfarm population? This was true despite the 10 percent higher farm income in 1961 than in 1960. More than half the poverty in America today is in the rural areas of this country.

. . . Through the Farmers Home Administration the Department has helped rural families to finance 15,000 new homes since the Housing Act of 1961 was passed?

Civilization reaches upward from the shoulders of agriculture. It began when one man consistently could grow more food and fiber than he needed himself. Thus, he helped to feed and clothe another who could become a craftsman or perform other services.

As I see it

COOPERATION is a word with many meanings. To me it implies "Working together" for a common ideal or objective, whether by individuals, organizations or governments. We often use the word "partners" to refer to those who cooperate with us. We recognize them as being concerned with what we are trying to do or achieve.

To me, cooperation is a two-way street. It calls for "giving" as well as "getting." We have to put something into a cooperative undertaking—in understanding, in money, or in effort—if we expect to get something out of it.

I often hear complaints that someone else is not "cooperating" on something that someone is trying to put over. In some cases a plan or program is developed by someone or a small group and then others are expected to give their cooperation. They are disappointed if others do not see the worthiness of their goals and fall in line. In such cases cooperation could often be achieved if people were given the opportunity to participate in planning—in determining the common goal and ways to achieve it.

We can't expect people to cooperate because someone wants them to.

I remember a complaint that came to me one time from a high official of a governmental agency. He said that certain cooperatives were not cooperating on the program and he wondered whether they were really cooperatives because they didn't see things as he saw them.

I asked him: "Did you talk over your plans with officials of these cooperatives in advances? If you had, they might have helped you change the plan so that it would be in accord with the purposes of the cooperatives."

Cooperation is one of the greatest forces for good in the world. We must learn how to use it. We must always ask ourselves: "Am I doing my share? How can I cooperate to greatest advantage?"

Cooperation means *giving* of oneself to receive benefits that come from joint action.

—JOSEPH G. KNAPP, *Administrator, Farmer Cooperative Service.*

Plentiful foods

USDA's December list:

Featured: Broiler-fryers, cranberries, turkeys.

Other Plentifuls: Fresh oranges, red tart cherries and Maine sardines.

For outstanding service in conducting economic outlook work for cotton, other fibers and their products, Certificates of Merit were presented to the following employees of the cotton and other fibers section, economical and statistical analysis division of ERS: Shown here: front row—E. Frances Morris, Mildred V. Jones, Katheryn S. Lake, Carol I. Jenkins and Thelma B. Lewis. Second row—Dr. James P. Cavin, deputy division director; James R. Donald, Charles E. Raymond, Frank Lowenstein, Nathan M. Koffsky, ERS Administrator; and Dr. Frederick V. Waugh, division director. Not present for picture: Mr. Charles Wittmann and Miss Eva Rosenburrough.

Dr. William S. Hoofnagle, ERS

Hoofnagle named to research group

Dr. William S. Hoofnagle, Chief, Market Development Branch, Marketing Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, was recently elected a member of a national group known as the Committee on Research Development, commonly referred to as CORD.

CORD is composed of 19 members, for the most part research directors of private concerns. The organization evaluates the latest developments in marketing research techniques and exchanges information on the application and testing of them under operating conditions.

Twice each year members meet to discuss the application of new and refined marketing research techniques as they relate to agricultural and industrial products.

The fall meeting of CORD was held at Point Clear, Ala., October 31 through November 4. At this meeting, Dr. Hoofnagle led a discussion on "Mathematics in Marketing and Advertising Research," particularly as it relates to the use and application of controlled experiments.

One of the most insistent things in life is that you are ultimately judged by what you actually accomplish. The busy world of workers gives scant attention to assertion, explanation, protest, apology, or complaint. What counts most is not promise, but performance. Achieve something first, and talk about it afterward, if you must. The way to do things is not to dream about them nor wish for them, but to do them. The present age is intensely practical, and more than ever the race is to the alert, the energetic, and the industrious.

November 21, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 24

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR DECEMBER 5, 1962

For Survival

THE FIRST step in meeting emergencies, even those of an enemy nuclear attack, is preparedness. In view of the international situations today, we must move ahead on every front to provide maximum security and safety.

I am deeply concerned with the safety of each individual person in the Department of Agriculture. Already we have taken a number of steps to provide maximum preparedness. In Washington, D.C. and Beltsville areas, a series of 26 meetings were held over a period of 5 days to provide us with an understanding of what we can expect under a number of conditions in connection with a nuclear explosion. Approximately 10,000 persons in the Department were given this information which included; what happens when a nuclear bomb is exploded, the distribution of energy and the blast and its thermal effects, and the danger from fallout radiation. They were told what to expect and what to do after the initial blast to prevent fallout contamination.

Ninety-eight thousand copies of "Tips To Supervisors" containing a summary of information given at these meetings have been distributed to employees throughout the Department. If you have not received your copy ask your supervisor for one.

As a second step, a quantity of food and water containers have been moved into the basement of the Agriculture Building in Washington, D.C. The following items are now stored for emergency use: 1,920 water containers and liners; 48,000 lbs. of survival biscuits; 8,400 lbs. of canned cheese; 29 medical kits; 192 sanitation kits. We plan to add additional supplies, including canned meat.

The water will be distributed to 9 convenient places—3 in the Administration Building and 6 in the South Building. Food, which can be moved later, will be stored in 3 separate areas. Food and water will also be made available in the Annex and Auditors Buildings.

These supplies are intended in the main to meet the emergency of fallout radiation.

Civil Defense Wardens are being kept informed of what to do in an emergency. Please obey the instructions of your Warden.

Orville L. Freeman

CSC anniversary

Federal installation throughout the country will observe the 80th Anniversary of the Civil Service Act during January 1963, with emphasis on agency and citizen participation in celebrations in local centers of Federal employment. The Act was signed Jan. 16, 1883.

Daniel J. Hart of Chelmsford is the new chairman of the Massachusetts ASC State Committee. He has succeeded Myron A. Maiewski of South Deerfield. Edward A. Smiarowski of Montague has been named as the new member of the Committee.

What to do If . . .

IN THE EVENT of an emergency brought about by an attack on this country, the Civil Service Commission will operate a registration system for employees in the affected areas.

All Department employees with or without emergency assignments should follow this procedure: If you are prevented from going to your regular place of work because of an enemy attack—or if you are prevented from reporting to an emergency location—keep this instruction in mind—

Go to the nearest Post Office, ask the postmaster for a Federal Employees Registration Card, fill it out and return it to him.

He will see that it is forwarded to the office of the Civil Service Commission which will maintain the registration filed for your area. When CSC receives your card, Department officials of the Office of Personnel will be notified. They can then decide where and when you should report back for work. There is another important reason why you should mail in a registration card as soon as you can do so. This card will also enable the Office of Personnel to keep you on the roster of active employees, and enable those responsible to forward your pay check.

You should obtain and complete the registration card as soon after enemy attack as possible but not until you are reasonably sure where you will be staying for a few days. If you change your address after you have sent in a card, get a new one and send it in.

Even though you complete your registration card promptly, it may be a while before you are put back to work. In the meantime, you would be expected to volunteer your services to the civil defense authorities and do all that you can to meet the emergency situation that such an attack would bring about.

Smoking in Bed

A squirrel woke up bright-eyed and bushy-tailed in his nest at the top of a 25-foot spruce tree in Lexington, Massachusetts, one night. The tree was on fire. Firemen said that apparently the squirrel had picked up a lighted cigarette, carried it up to his nest, and then dozed off. They listed the cause of the fire as "smoking in bed."

—From September—October issue of *Safety Standards*

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Fallout radiation discussion leaders who conducted a series of 26 meetings in 5 days in Washington, D.C. and Beltsville to inform Department employees of what to expect and what to do in the event of an enemy nuclear attack. They were instructed on steps to take to protect themselves against fallout radiation. Shown here—from left to right—Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel; William Morton, electronics engineer Beltsville Radio Laboratory, Forest Service; Secretary Orville L. Freeman; Dr. Frank Todd, Assistant to the Administrator for Emergency Programs, ARS; and Dr. Robert Moody, Supervisory Veterinary Meat Inspector, ARS. Absent for the picture—Dr. James Lane, Head, Meat Hygiene Training Center, ARS.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman and Robert S. Reed, who heads up the Department's defense mobilization planning, examine food, medical and sanitation supplies which are being stored for emergency use in the event of an enemy nuclear attack. In the backgroud are water containers to be distributed to 9 covenient places in the sub-basement of the South Building, the Administration Building and the Annex and Auditors Buildings. These supplies are intended to meet emergency needs of employees against the dangers of fallout radiation.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

How many of you remember the "coal-oil" can with the small potato as a plug over the spout? Those who do are aware of the tremendous change that has taken place on the farm in the past 30 years. In 1935, only 10 percent of the farm homes in this country had electric lights, running water, refrigerators and radios.

Today, 98 percent of the farm homes have electricity. The kerosene, or "coal-oil" lamp has given way to the electric light bulb.

The Rural Electrification Administration has been a significant force in bringing about this transformation. This agency was established May 11, 1935 by Executive Order of Frankiln D. Roosevelt. The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 gave REA permanent status and authorized a 10-year electrification loan program, which was extended indefinitely in 1944. REA has been an agency of the Department since 1939.

On October 28, 1949 the telephone amendment to the Rural Electrification Act was signed into law. This has helped to bring telephone service as well as electricity to many remote rural homes.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . The National Agricultural Library has been receiving Japanese publications for nearly a century and that today it maintains a Japanese collection of more than 1,100 serials and 5,000 monographs in the biological and agricultural fields—one of the largest collections of its kind in the world? Through the Library's latest bibliography, "Japanese Serial Publications in the National Agricultural Library," Library List No. 72, much of the scientific and technological progress is being made available to researchers and ultimately to consumers.

. . . Reference to the Oriental collection of the National Agricultural Library has a new look? Transliterating Chinese, Japanese and Korean characters has long been a problem because of the variety of Romanization systems used. The Library's new angle is to cross-reference in the public catalog using the original characters once a personal author has been established. This means more accurate information for Library patrons.

Charalambos A. Stephanides has succeeded William R. Hatch as agricultural attache in Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Hatch is now the agricultural officer in Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. H. M. Steinmetz, chief staff officer for labels and standards, has replaced Dr. Meier Brodner as assistant director of the ARS meat inspection division with field responsibilities for the Eastern Region. Dr. Brodner has resigned. Dr. J. C. deHoll, formerly chief staff officer for employee development and training, has succeeded Dr. Steinmetz.

Carlos J. Ortega, who has been active in technical foreign agricultural assistance work and in the foreign agricultural training field, is the new agricultural attache in Quito, Ecuador. He is a native of Las Vegas, N. Mex.

Under the 1st housing loan to an elderly couple under the Senior Citizens Housing Act of 1962, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Montgomery of Attalla, Ala., expect to move into a house like the one above by Christmas. This new house is 24′ x 48′ and is equipped with modern facilities. The house at the left is the one they are moving out of. It is over 100 years old and is falling apart. It leaks and in its delapidated condition is a fire hazard and far from comfortable. This is one of the steps being taken to improve living conditions in rural America.

Home for the Holidays

THE SPARKLE of happiness in the eyes of 64-year-old Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Montgomery of Attalla, Ala., rivals that of the Christmas trees at this season. By Christmas they expect to be in their new home.

This home was made possible through the first rural housing loan to an elderly couple under the Senior Citizens Housing Act of 1962. The loan of $6,210 was made by the Farmers Home Administration on October 30.

The house the Montgomerys have been living in is around 100 years old. The porch is rotting. The roof leaks. The foundation supported by rock pillars is sagging and the entire house threatens to collapse at any time.

In contrast the new house is a one-story structure, 24′ x 48′; equipped with a modern water and electrical system, and contains a kitchen and family room combined, two bedrooms and bath, a living room and a carport with storage area.

Speaking at ceremonies in connection with the closing of this first loan under the Senior Citizens Housing Act, Howard Bertsch said that under legislation for senior citizens, FHA can now make loans to individuals of retirement age like Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery to construct or repair their homes. And in addition he added, "we may make and insure loans to organizations to provide moderate cost housing for senior citizens."

"The Senior Citizens Housing Act will help many of our older folks secure adequate housing—financed with a loan program that is tailored to their needs and fitted to their incomes," Secretary Freeman said in a press release issued when the Montgomery loan was closed. "Furthermore this program will enable them to continue to live in their own communities among their friends and where their roots are deepest."

Senior citizens constitute the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population. Twenty-one million people are now 62 and over. By 1980, there will be at least 30 million.

"As this age group grows in size," Secretary Freeman said, "the problem of finding adequate housing becomes more acute. They have unique social and economic problems. As a group the older people in rural areas are in the low income brackets with about half having less than $2,000 a year income and many having less than $1,000."

But with this first loan to the Montgomerys, a start has been made to bring a better living to the senior citizens in the rural areas of the Nation.

"Miss Rangerette" Award

THIS YEAR'S "Miss Rangerette" award went to Alabama-born Ellen Ross. Chief of the Forest Service Edward P. Cliff made the award at a recent Forest Service Family Meeting.

The Rangerette Award is given each year to the Forest Service woman employee whose work is judged above average, who has a cooperative attitude towards her work, those with whom she works, and who is actively interested in agency programs. The program was started in 1957 and is under the direction of the Forest Service clerical staff.

Forest Service's "Miss Rangerette for 1962"—Ellen Ross receiving the award from Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service. Behind them—left to right—Clara Johnson, "Miss Rangerette of 1961"; Mary Mitchell, "Miss Rangerette of 1960"; Anna Mary Freas, "Miss Rangerette of 1959"; and Dorothy Johnson, "Miss Rangerette of 1957."

Ellen works in the public information division as a scenario writer for forestry motion pictures. She has been with the Forest Service for about 10 years—and only this summer, she reports, visited her first National Forest. This was while she was on a field trip in the Southwest where she gathered material for a training film dealing with employee development in the Forest Service. Previous scenarios Ellen has worked on include "Wilderness Encampment," "Winter Olympics," and a series of six conservation films for elementary schools, now in production.

This year's Rangerette Program featured the previous five Rangerettes and culminated in the Chief's presentation of the gold pin, scroll, and traditional orchid to the completely surprised and delighted "Miss Rangerette of 1962." An information reception was held in honor of the new "Miss Rangerette" following the ceremony.

My job

THE HUM of the commodity news ticker and the rhythmic staccato of the grain and cotton price tickers provide the background against which I work as a marketing specialist in USDA's *Commodity Exchange Authority*. My office is CEA's "Ticker Service," the only service of its kind in the Washington offices of USDA.

Here, the commodity news ticker—or broad tape—brings a continuous flow of national and worldwide news concerning markeing and pricing of agricultural commodities in the United States. Here, through the marketing day, the grain and cotton tickers reel off hundreds of feet of tape showing constantly changing futures prices of wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton, wool, and other major commodities. These tickers are the tools with which I work.

From the ticker information I maintain an almost continuous record of commodity futures prices on the world's largest grain market, the Chicago Board of Trade, and the exchanges at Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, New Orleans, and other market centers. I tabulate, chart, and analyze price changes and trading volume, for CEA use in its trading surveillance work.

My office uses these data in preparing five daily releases of price quotations and market news digests—morning and noon editions for CEA use, and three afternoon editions for the Office of the Secretary and officials of commodity divisions in other USDA agencies, as well as my own.

Watching and recording the fast-changing commodity news and price information is only a part of my job. With one eye on prices and the other on news developments, it is my job also to spot sensitive market situations, to help CEA keep up to the minute in analyzing price changes as they relate to the size and composition of markets; as prices reflect the changing news of weather, crops, supplies, exports, and general economic conditions.

Having grown up in a rural Texas county, I know what a drought or hurricane can do to a crop, and that a shortage or market glut will be reflected in the price the farmer gets for his crops. Knowing the significance of market news developments in relation to changing agricultural prices is one of the personal satisfactions that goes with my job.

—Stella G. Varley,
Commodity Exchange Authority.

Mrs. Stella G. Varley,
Commodity Exchange Authority

Stamp Plan Expansion

IN HIS DRIVE to improve the diets of needy families of both rural and urban America, Secretary Orville L. Freeman has designated an additional 14 areas in 12 States for the Pilot Food Stamp Program. The program has been offered to the Governors of these States and if accepted, March 1, 1963 has been set as the target date for the first sale of coupons in the new areas.

The Pilot Food Stamp Program was first tested in eight areas beginning in 1961. If the new areas are accepted, the program will cover a total of 45 counties and 3 cities in 23 States by June 30, 1963.

The new areas designated include: Walker County, Ala.; Humbolt County, Calif.; Rice County, Kans.; Perry County, Ky.; Avoyelles Parish, La.; Carlton County, Minn.; Santa Fe and Mora Counties, N. Mex.; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; Pushmataha County, Okla.; the City of Pittsburgh and Cambria County, Pa.; Yakima County, Wash.; and Iron County, Wis.

Vernon P. Moore of Leland, Miss., officer in charge of the ARS cotton ginning laboratory, has been elected a member of the cotton ginning committee of the textile section of the National Safety Council.

Two out of every 5 Americans today live in areas that are essentially rural in their nature.

Looking for Trouble?

IN A RECENT staff meeting S. R. Smith, AMS Administrator, quoted from *Executive Development Press* a message which we share with you:

Under the title "Look for More Troubles," it says:

"Be thankful for the troubles of your job. They provide about half your income. Because if it were not for the things that go wrong, the difficult people you have to deal with, and the problems and unpleasantnesses of your working day, someone could be found to handle your job for half of what you are being paid.

"It takes intelligence, resourcefulness, patience, tact and courage to meet the troubles of any job. That is why you hold your present job. And it may be the reason you aren't holding down an even bigger one.

"If all of us would start to look for more troubles, and learn to handle them cheerfully and with good judgment, as opportunities rather than irritations, we would find ourselves getting ahead at a surprising rate. For it is a fact that there are plenty of big jobs waiting for men and women who aren't afraid of the troubles connected with them."

Marketing Orders Assignment

Frank W. Hussey has been given the responsibility for development of marketing orders and agreements in the Office of the Secretary. He will work with producers, industry, State Cooperative Extension Service and State Experiment Stations and others, to assist producers in developing some of the marketing programs which will give them advantages long enjoyed by industry. To take this assignment, he is shifting from the position of Deputy Administrator for Commodity Operations in the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and will work under the general direction of John P. Duncan, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Marketing and Stabilization.

December 5, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 25

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962

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EMPLOYEE NEWS BULLETIN

USDA

FOR DECEMBER 19, 1962

JAN 4 1963
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FILE BRANCH

Snow! Rather than something to be shoveled off the walks and out of the driveways and to snarl traffic, snow in this beautiful mountain scene is one of the Nation's important assets. It is a reservoir of water for next summer's crops and a source of pleasure for a growing horde of winter sportsmen. Here are the ski slopes of Snow Basin on the Cache National Forest in Utah.

Cash for suggestions

Because they believed that changes could be made in procedures and conditions that would increase the efficiency of operations at the ARS Laboratory at Wyndmoor, Pa.—and because they took the time to write up their suggestions—four employees of the eastern utilization research and development division were presented checks as awards for their interest and initiative.

The four were: Miss Helen Antonis, Raymond G. Bistline, Paul F. Callaghan, and Beverly S. Clark.

Take Time

Take time to LIVE—that is what time is for.
Take time to WORK—it is the price of success.
Take time to PLAY—it is the fountain of Wisdom.
Take time to be FRIENDLY—it is the road to happiness.
Take time to LAUGH—it is the music of the soul.
Take time to be COURTEOUS—it is the mark of a gentleman or lady.

Centennial highlights

BEGINNING with the President's Proclamation of the year 1962 as the Centennial of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, a series of events have commemorated a "Century of Progress" and focused attention on the important role of agriculture in the welfare of the Nation.

Highlighting the "Centennial Year" were:

The 3-day World Food Forum which began on the Department's 100th birthday—May 15, 1962. Guests from 88 nations attended the Forum which dealt in depth with problems of food and farming, world agriculture trends, population growth, and advances in agricultural science and production.

The Department's Centennial Photography Exhibit, "The Changing Faces of Our Land," was officially opened by Secretary Orville L. Freeman in the patio of the Administration Building in Washington, D.C., May 14. More than 650,000 photographs were reviewed to find the 325 to tell the story of the development of American agriculture over the past century, and its impact on our economic, cultural, and spiritual life.

The USDA Graduate School's series of five lectures in honor of the Department's Centennial. Speakers included Secretary Freeman; Vernon Cartstensen, University of Wisconsin; Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture and former Vice President of the United States; James H. Hilton, president of Iowa State University; and Jesse W. Tapp, chairman of the board of the Bank of America.

The 1962 Yearbook of Agriculture, "After a Hundred Years," issued May 15 explored the backgrounds of today's agricultural revolution, the new methods and tools of research, the problems of farm income, the sharing of our abundance of food, the growth of the Department of Agriculture and land-grant colleges and universities and changes in rural living.

Articles in leading magazines and newspapers featured the Centennial and dinners and luncheon meetings keyed to the Centennial were held by many groups. Joint dinners of the land-grant colleges and the Department were held in many States. A series of Centennial films were developed by various agencies in the Department.

The last major event of the Centennial observance was the Department's combined Film Festival and TV Seminar.

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Looking ahead

WHAT'S AHEAD—for agriculture in 1963? What can we expect in the way of crop production, foreign markets, prices, and farm income? Based on studies of past trends and future expectations, speakers at the 1962 Agricultural Outlook Conference give us this picture:

. . . "Barring any major change in the international situation, we expect 1963 to be another year of relative stability in farm output, in the domestic and foreign demand for farm products, in farm prices, and in aggregate net realized farm income."

—Dr. Frederick V. Waugh, ERS

. . . "The recent slowing in economic activity and mixed trends for major business indicators have brought some concern about the coming year. But a modest gain in the level of economic activity is indicated for 1963."

—Rex F. Daly, ERS

. . . "Today, the Common Market is an economic giant—our biggest single foreign customer for farm and industrial products . . . and the Common Market could well contain the seeds of East-West peace."

—Raymond A. Ioanes, FAS

. . . "The outlook for 1963 holds promise for some improvement in the prices for lambs, for slight decreases in cattle and hog prices. Cattle marketings will increase. Hog producers in 10 Corn Belt States will increase spring farrowings by 4 percent."

—Lawrence Van Neir, ERS

. . . "A further reduction in feed grain stocks is in prospect, probably about equal to the 14-million-ton reduction in 1961–62."

—Malcolm Clough, ERS

. . . "Milk production in 1963 is expected to register another gain, likely about 1 billion pounds over 1962. For 1962 as a whole—milk prices—will be about $3.24 per 100 pounds, but may average slightly lower in 1963."

—Anthony G. Mathis, ERS

. . . "Broiler output may continue much above and prices below the 1962 level. For 1963, a turkey crop larger than this year's 92 million birds appears in prospect. Some increase in egg production also may occur."

—Herman Bluestone, ERS

. . . "For the second consecutive year, the carryover of all kinds of cotton in the United States is likely to increase."

—James R. Donald, ERS

. . . "The wheat situation and outlook is highlighted by an expected reduction in carryover stocks on July 1, 1963, which would be the second consecutive reduction in the carryover, and by the likelihood that the new wheat legislation may keep the carryover July 1, 1964, from increasing."

—Robert E. Post, ERS

. . . "The total U.S. supply of edible fats, oils, and oilseeds during the marketing which began October 1, 1962, is forecast at a record 16.5 billion pounds—in terms of oil—about 4 percent more than the peak quantity available last year."

—George W. Kromer, FES

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CENTENNIAL SEEDS

As 1962—Our Centennial Year—draws to a close, our thoughts turn to what the next century will bring. What can we expect from the seeds now being sown? Will they sprout and grow into achievements and services which will produce a better living for more people?

Already the Rural Areas Development Program is opening the doors of opportunity to many rural communities. Committees of local leaders are using their own initiative to develop sources of new income. In this the services of a number of the Department agencies are being used to supplement private and community resources in providing better homes, recreational facilities, and in bringing in new industries.

The Pilot Food Stamp Plan is being tried out in a number of rural and urban areas to improve the diets of needy families.

Efforts are being made to balance agricultural production with consumer needs and to make purposeful, income-producing use of land not needed for the growing of food and fiber.

These are but a few of the seeds being sown for the benefit of people—now and in the future. The achievements of the past 100 years are but the seeds for future accomplishment.

ASCS reorganized

FARM PROGRAMS administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service have been strengthened and made more efficient and responsive to the needs of the farmer and the commodity trade as a result of the recent reorganization.

For the first time, all program operations dealing with farmers are centered in the office of Deputy Administrator for State and County Operations. This will provide a direct line of authority and responsibility between the State and county offices and the Secretary, reaching through the ASCS Administrator and Assistant Secretary for Stabilization and Marketing.

Now centered under the office of Deputy Administrator for Commodity Operations are all program activities dealing with the commercial trade, commodity handlers, and warehousemen. This deputy is also responsible for managing, acquiring, and disposing of commodities acquired under price support activities.

The ASCS commodity offices at Cincinnati, Dallas, and Portland are being combined with the Evanston, Ill., Kansas City, and Minneapolis offices.

An Office of Director, Program and Policy, has been established and attached directly to the office of the ASCS Administrator. A director and policy planning staffs comprised of the heads of the former commodity units in ASCS will do long-range planning and review basic policy problems affecting commodities and price support operations.

The Internal Audit and Investigation Divisions have been combined.

All marketing agreement and order programs, primarily those in milk and tobacco, have been assigned to the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, is Raphael V. Fitzgerald, who held this post previously. Robert G. Lewis, former Deputy Administrator, Price and Production, is now Deputy Administrator, Commodity Operations. Robert P. Beach will continue as Deputy Administrator of Management.

Officers of the USDA Travel Club for 1963: Everett H. F. Felber, ASCS, president; Albert R. Graf, ERS, vice president; Berniece M. Helgeson, SCS, secretary; and Denver F. Clubb, REA, treasurer.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman and officials of the Office of Personnel met to congratulate the three Department employees selected for Internships in Congression Operations for the 1962–63 season. Of the nine men selected from all Federal departments and agencies, three were from the Department. From left to right: Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel; George P. Herzog, chief, budget branch, controller's division, REA; Dr. Bruce F. Beacher, regional research coordinator, CSESS; Secretary Freeman; George W. Tourtillott, staff officer, Inyo National Forest, Bishop, Calif., Forest Service; and Dr. E. R. Draheim, chief, employee development division, Office of Personnel. Mr. Herzog, Dr. Beacher, and Mr. Tourtillott won the internships.

Congressional interns

FOR THE second successive year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has topped all other Federal Government departments or agencies in the number of internships granted in congressional operations. Of the nine internships granted for the 1962–63 season, the Department received three.

They are: George W. Tourtillott, Forest Service; Bruce F. Beacher, CSESS; and George P. Herzog, REA.

This program for the 1962–63 season, sponsored jointly by the American Political Science Association and the Civil Service Commission, started Nov. 12, 1962, and will continue throughout the 88th session of Congress. These 3 winners from the Department will work full-time with Congress during this period. They will work with Senate or House committees in areas other than agriculture.

In addition to the three men selected for the Congressional Operations Internships, six men were also nominated for the program. They are: Thomas Q. Beatty, ASCS; Ralph E. Groening, FES; Lloyd Halvorson, CSESS; Leo G. K. Iverson, ARS; Jimmy D. Minyard, FAS; and Victor A. Vaughn, ASCS.

These six men will participate in a similar Department Congressional Internship in connection with Secretary Freeman's office.

Suggestions Earn Cash Awards

Dr. Knipling honored

The Distinguished Alumni Award, the highest honor bestowed on an alumnus of the Texas A & M College, was recently given to Dr. Edward F. Knipling, director of the ARS entomology research division. Dr. Knipling was born at Port Lavaca, Tex., and received his B.S. degree from Texas A & M College.

In addition to his B.S. degree from Texas A & M, he has M.S. and Ph. D. degrees in entomology from Iowa State University.

His career as an entomologist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture began in 1931 and for the past 10 years he has been director of the entomology research division.

Dr. Knipling was honored by his Alma Mater for his distinguished scientific work in the control of disease-bearing insects.

Previous top honors received by Dr. Knipling include: The Department's *Distinguished Service Award*, the Hoblitzelle National Award in the Agricultural Sciences, the U.S. Medal of Merit, the U.S.A. Typhus Commission Medal and from Great Britain, His Majesty's Medal for Cause of Freedom.

Because of his experiments with screwworm flies which led to the eradication of this pest in cattle in the Southeastern States, Dr. Knipling was designated by the Progressive Farmer magazine as one of five outstanding men in southern agriculture in 1959.

E-Bonds for Security

"Grand Prix d'Honneur"

TOP AWARDS for excellence of exhibits and presentation at the 33d Salon de l'Alimentation et des Arts Menagers—international food and household equipment show in Brussels, Belgium—went to the food exhibit of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Following a tour of exhibits of the 10 countries participating, the judges awarded four "Grand Prix d'Honneur"—top award of the show—to the U.S. food exhibit; the Office of the U.S. Agricultural Attache; the American food industry; and to A. James Martin, FAS, exhibit director.

About 250,000 persons visited the U.S. food exhibit at the Salon de l'Alimentation during the 2 weeks the exhibit was in Brussels. They spent nearly 2 million Belgian francs, or about $40,000, for American products to serve on their dinner tables.

This was the first all-food exhibit sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Belgium. It was by far the largest exhibit of any of 10 countries participating in the Brussels Fair, which had an area the size of a football field.

A supermarket, highlight of the exhibition, featured 700 different items and sold direct to fair visitors. It attracted nearly 175,000 persons and an average of 1,200 persons a day spent an average of $1.40 each to buy U.S. foods to serve their families. New foods and commodities easy to prepare and economically priced had strong sales appeal.

The "test-selling" aspects of the U.S. exhibit were designed to enable housewives visiting the fair to judge for themselves the quality and convenience of American foods.

Five commodity booths—poultry, soybeans, fruit, rice, and honey—were each equipped with a demonstration kitchen and there was a special "Kiddies Kitchen," where local school children showed how quick and easy it is to prepare American foods.

Opportunities for U.S. food trade with the European Common Market were recognized during the exhibit. Exhibit officials entertained representatives of the Common Market Commission and all the European Economic Commission countries during the fair.

In January *Foreign Agriculture* and *Foreign Crops and Markets* will be combined as a weekly publication to be called *Foreign Agriculture*.

How We Serve

HIGH ON the priority list of public needs is a better understanding of American agriculture—that "food is a bargain," that farmers are not sharing as they should in the prosperity of the country and that agriculture is a market for a great many products of industry. Along with this is a better understanding of the many services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, not only to our farmers and ranchers but to consumers as well. Here's what one group did:

As a feature of the USDA Centennial a panel discussion was presented in Philadelphia over WRCV–TV on how the various agencies of the Department serve. The program was moderated by the station's announcer Dan Curtis.

Robert J. Van Houten of AMS discussed marketing of agricultural products with special emphasis on the market news service and the grading and inspection of foods.

Dr. P. A. Wells, director of the ARS Utilization Laboratory at Wyndmoor, Pa., told of the Departments research work. He used as local examples, work in plant pest control and utilization research performed at the eastern utilization research and development division.

William H. White, county agricultural extension agent for Philadelphia, told of his work as a "city" county agent and the formation of 4–H clubs in the heart of the city.

Ronald Pyle of the Forest Service talked on soil conservation and forestry, stressing the importance of good land practices to city and suburban people. He emphasized the recreational advantages of our National Forests and the services performed by our forest rangers in fire fighting and fire prevention.

The program was an example of good inter-agency cooperation as well as a good program to inform the public of the importance of agriculture in the National economy and some of the important services performed by the Department for the general public as well as for the farmers and ranchers of the country.

Services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which benefit the general public as well as agriculture were discussed by this panel of Department employees over the facilities of a Philadelphia television station recently. In the picture—from left to right: Robert J. Van Houten, AMS; Dr. P. A. Wells, director of the ARS Utilization Laboratory at Wyndmoor, Pa.; Dan Curtis, moderator and TV announcer; William H. White, agricultural extension agent for Philadelphia; and Ronald Pyle, Forest Service.

Plentiful foods

USDA's January list:

Featured: Oranges and grapefruit.

Other plentifuls: Red tart cherries (canned and frozen), winter pears, potatoes, and cabbage.

Federal Professional Employees

A Federal Professional Association, open to all Federal professional personnel—administrative as well as technical—is being established "to foster high standards of professional service to the Government, and to promote the welfare of professional personnel in Government."

This is to be achieved through a nationwide public education program designed to improve the image of the Federal service through research and the development of factual data for public distribution and through presentation of data and positions to committees of the Congress on the needs and desires of professional personnel in the Federal service.

The Federal Professional Association was incorporated in the District of Columbia, April 30, 1962. A Founding Conference was held at the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D.C., November 28.

The Founding Committee has received more than 300 charter membership applications from 25 States and overseas and from 6 groups wishing to form field chapters.

Information concerning the Association may be obtained by writing to: The Federal Professional Association, 500 Walker Building, 734 15th Street, NW., Washington 5, D.C. Phone: STerling 3–2362.

Edgar B. Smith, Jr. of Lampass has succeeded George O. Duncan, Sr. of Alvin as a member of the Texas ASC State Committee.

Food for Survival

Events of recent weeks have emphasized the importance of doing all we can to be prepared in the event of an atomic attack on this country. Such an attack would, in most instances, make it necessary for survivors to rely on their own food and water supply.

The Department in cooperation with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has prepared small bulletins of items that should be stored for emergency. The bulletin stresses always having at least a 2-weeks supply of food for your family in your home. This should be stored in a fallout shelter, the basement or some other readily accessible location.

If you do not have a copy of this bulletin, we suggest that you obtain one and follow the instructions given in it. It may mean your life and the life of your family.

Copies of the bulletin, "Family Food Stockpile For Survival"—Home and Garden Bulletin No. 77, may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

December 19, 1962 Vol. XXI, No. 26

USDA is published fortnightly for distribution to employees only, by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as containing administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. Retirees who write the editor requesting it may continue to get *USDA*. *Please write instead of phoning whenever possible; for rush orders* call Ext. 2058, Milton Mangum, Editor of *USDA*, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962